The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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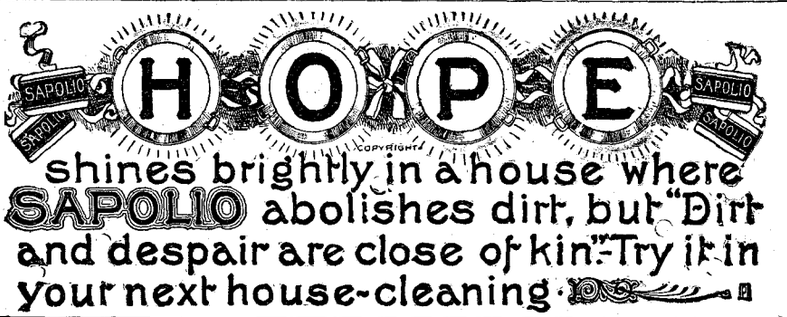

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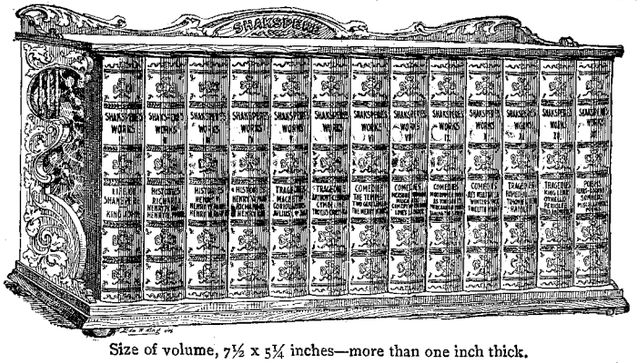

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1. "The Crisis." 2. "The Helmet of Navarre." 3. "Tarry Thou Till I Come." 4. "A Sailor's Log." 5. "The Visits of Elizabeth." 6. "The Octopus."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TARIFF SKIRMISHES WITH RUSSIA AND ITALY.

THE renewed tariff friction with Russia and the little unpleasantness of the same kind with Italy are considered by the newspapers to be not so serious in fact as in possibility. Count Cassini, too, the Russian ambassador at Washington, said last week in a newspaper interview: "I deplore these small commercial issues that have arisen, as they are like small pin-pricks, not very serious in themselves, yet irritating in the general condition of good relations." To sketch the matter briefly, Secretary Gage, finding that Russia paid what was virtually an export bounty on sugar, levied a countervailing duty on Russian sugar imported into the United States, as he was directed to do by the Dingley tariff law. The Russian Government took umbrage at this, and, in turn, laid a heavy additional tariff on American machinery imported into Russia. This was in February; and many newspapers seemed to fear that our export trade with Russia in this class of goods would be ruined; but subsequent reports show that they are still going there in large quantities, and it may turn out that the only result of Russia's action will be that the Russians will have to pay more for their machinery. Soon afterward the Russian Government decided, for some reason not made very clear as yet, to levy a tariff on American petroleum, and Secretary Gage, as directed by the Dingley law, levied a similar duty on Russian petroleum. Now Russia and the United States are the two great petroleum-producing countries of the world, and, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "We import no Russian petroleum; it is not in the least likely that Russia imports any of our petroleum." Russia resented our tariff on her petroleum, however, and last week Count Cassini notified Secretary Gage that Russia has increased the tariff on colophony, galipot, brewer's pitch, and bicycles. Why M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, hit upon this odd combination of articles has not been explained. The records do not show that any brewer's pitch has been sent to Russia recently, or any galipot, but about $220,000 worth of colophony (rosin) and $75,000 worth of bicycles were exported to Russia last year. The total loss of this trade, says the New York *Tribune*, "would not figure perceptibly in our annual trade returns, and would scarcely be felt by the houses engaged in those particular branches of our export trade."

So much for Russia. As for Italy, Secretary Gage found a short time ago that Italy was paying an export bounty on sugar, so he levied on Italian sugar entering this country a countervailing duty equal to the amount of the bounty, as directed by law. Italy resents this, and has raised the duty on American plows with one wheel by changing their classification from agricultural implements to implements of art and industry. Whether these small tariff differences with European countries will develop into anything grave remains to be seen; some of the newspapers think they are surface indications of a European hostility to our trade that may some day take on a serious aspect.

The Boston *Transcript*, for instance, remarks that the Russian reprisals cast "a broad, unveiling light on the claim of Russia to great friendship for the United States." The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* says: "We would just as soon quarrel with Russia as with any other nation we know of, and if the Czar and his advisers want to hear the eagle scream they will be accommodated. . . . If the Russians are hunting trouble, they are coming to the right place to find it." The New York *Tribune*, in a similarly independent tone, says: "There is no provocation to Russia in the tariff policy of the United States. We may confidently assume there will be none. But neither will there be any supineness. The United States tariff laws will continue to be made, interpreted, and executed at Washington, and not at St. Petersburg. The United States will continue to give to Russia the 'most-favored nation' treatment, expecting, of course, the same in return. More than that it can not give, in justice to itself and to others, and more than that Russia surely will not ask." Says the New York *Press*:

"Let us make no mistake about it; the two great tendencies which are to wrestle for the mastery of the East are American trade expansion, seeking the preservation of the Chinese empire, and Russian territorial annexation, seeking its dismemberment. Herein is a great, probably the principal, source of the Russian hostility which, in striking contradistinction to the traditional policy of his Government, M. de Witte has so frankly revealed. As the conflict is irrepressible beyond a doubt, we thank the honorable minister for assisting us to enter it with open eyes and without a remaining particle of the 'traditional friendship' myth which has so long beguiled so many of our people."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes this comment:

"Of course Russia has a right to impose any duties it likes upon imports; we have the same right and make pretty free exercise of it. But a discrimination against our goods as compared with those of other countries is a very different thing; it is subject to the agreements of commercial treaties, and to those Secretary Gage has called the attention of Secretary Hay. To retali-

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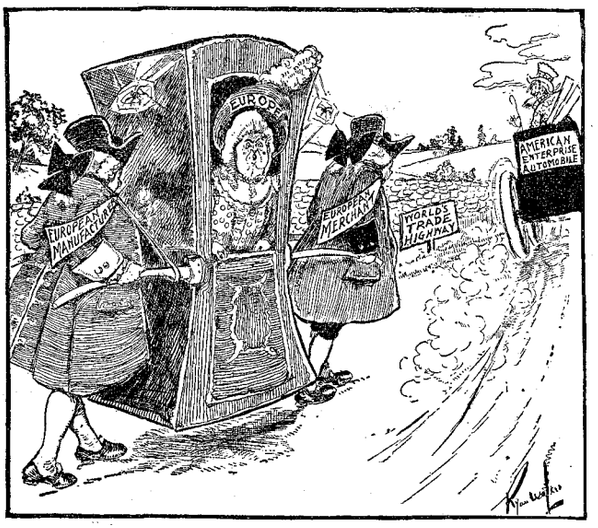
ate upon us for levying a duty on Russian oil, which is levied solely because Russia has already levied a duty on our oil, is the most impudent act that a government could perform. Of course this petroleum altercation would never have arisen but for the sugar controversy. In regard to sugar we are treating Russia precisely as we are treating other countries; we are simply offsetting her bounty as we offset the bounty allowed by all coun-



OLD LADY EUROPE: "Lud! Something's just gone scooting by us!"
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

tries that assist exports, and putting Russian sugar on an equality with German, French, Austrian, Dutch, and Italian sugar. Russia is attempting by the use of her tariff, as she has attempted elsewhere by the use of troops, to secure exclusive privileges for her trade. By shifting the burden of the export bounty on sugar from the public treasury to the pockets of the domestic consumers, Russia seeks to pose as a non-bounty-paying country at the very moment that she is participating in conferences of the bounty-paying countries and objecting to the abandonment of the bounty system. Of course if Russia did not pay a bounty she would be more anxious than any other country to have bounties abolished; yet she is the one obstacle to the abolition of the wasteful system. And if we defeat her efforts to secure special privileges for her exports, then she will attack our trade wherever she sees a chance. Valuable as our Russian trade is, our national self-respect is worth much more to us."

SIR THOMAS SUGGESTS AN OCEAN RACE.

THE proposal of Sir Thomas Lipton that the *Constitution*, the *Independence*, the *Columbia*, and the two *Shamrocks* race across the ocean under yawl rig, with each owner sailing his own craft, has brought out some interesting remarks. The New York *Tribune* declares that the suggestion "has the exhilaration of champagne in it," and goes on to say:

"Even in the most important yachting season that has ever been known this may be rightly called the greatest proposal of the year, and it incidentally provides a keen reply to the croakers on both sides of the ocean who have been deploring the alleged tendency of modern yacht designing to produce unseaworthy racing machines. Sir Thomas Lipton's compliment to his designer, Mr. Watson, is none the less eloquent because it comes by implication. He says, in effect: 'I have a boat that can do the trick. She is built of steel, and can defy any storm. I will race her across the ocean against anything that is pushed by sails.' Mr. Thomas W. Lawson says: 'I have a world-beater, and I will race anything in existence from Hull to Heligoland.'

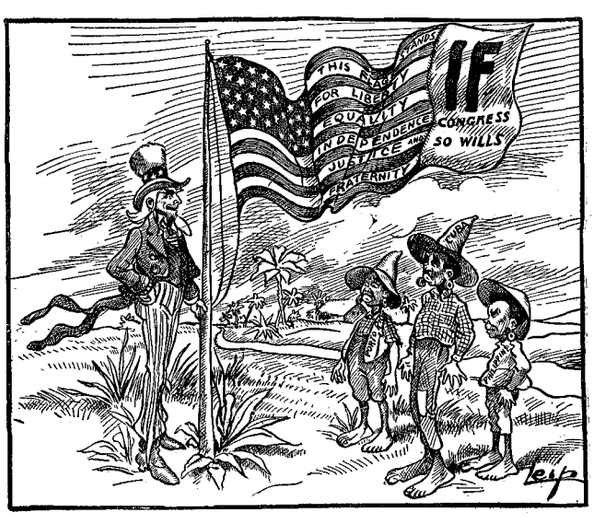
"It must be delightful to be able to talk in this large, Homeric way, and even those who only stand and wait can grow deep-chested with the breaths that the large game brings. What a proposal! From shore to shore with the big racing sticks on end! Four hundred mile runs with the spinnaker winged! Balloon jibs to the truck for a thousand miles! Truly, a sport for the princes of the earth and the masters of the sea!"

The Boston *Advertiser* says, somewhat satirically:

"What does Sir Thomas Lipton mean by proposing a race across the ocean? Does he seriously think that the N. Y. Yacht Club would consider the question for one moment? No wonder that the commodore of the club characterizes the offer as a 'wild proposition.' It is just that, from the New York point of view. The peculiar deed of gift is framed with the very idea of making the challenger a boat so heavy that it will be handicapped in the cup races. The restriction on the challenger is not only that its dimensions must be given to the cup-holders, but also that it must be sailed across the ocean under its own canvas. The cup defender is built as light as possible, and probably no perfectly sane man would dare to take the frail machine into deep water during a storm. The present deed of gift is a beautiful exponent of the stock-jobber's motto: 'Heads, I win. Tails, you lose.'"

CUBAN PAPERS ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

THE reports from Cuba do not show that any noticeable public excitement or disturbance has followed the Constitutional Convention's acceptance of the Platt amendment. Some of the Cuban newspapers, however, voice very decided opinions on the subject. *Patria* (Havana), for example, declares that "in the eyes of all honest men of all countries and of all times the Platt law will never be anything else than a monument of hypocrital covetousness, an act of covert violence and a tremendous offense against the independence of the Cuban people, who confided too much in the righteousness of those who appeared before them as disinterested friends, to transform themselves, when once in the house, into the enemies of their honor, of their happiness, and of their rights." *El Mundo* (Havana) also says in substance that Cuba has made a shameful sacrifice, and all to no effect, as the United States will give nothing in return; and *El Diario* (Havana), in a similar tone, observes: "One thing must be remembered, that since the battle of Santiago we have been and shall always be at the absolute mercy of the conqueror, and all we can hope is that the Americanization of Cuba may be less rapid and less disastrous for us than the expansionists of the great republic desire." *El Nuevo Pais* (Havana), however,



FLAG DAY IN THE DEPENDENCIES.
—*The Detroit News.*

takes the more hopeful view that now "the republic of Cuba will be established upon firm foundations, safe from external and internal ambitions," and it urges that factional differences be reconciled.

The approaching withdrawal of the United States troops recalls to some of the Cuban papers the fact that in a number of

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towns and cities election riots have been prevented heretofore only by the presence of our soldiers, and these papers intimate a belief that it would be better for the island if our forces remain. *La Lucha* (Havana), for example, declares that it "is directly proved by the facts" that "without the steadying effect of the American troops in Cuba, election time would be the signal for a series of disturbances and riots right through the island," and it goes on to predict that "the ignorant rabble, the plaything of its own impulses, will, without the restraining presence of the Americans, stop short at nothing, and every town, especially in the Oriente, will become during election time a chaos of passions run rife." *La Realidad* (Havana) also fears that the new republic may not appear to advantage at election time, and it urges the convention, in framing the electoral law, to restrict the suffrage. "Universal suffrage," it declares, "is universal anarchy."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE President has chosen the Fourth of July as a fitting date for handing over to Judge Taft, as civil governor of the Philippines, such portions of the archipelago as are ready for civil rule. The portions not yet peaceful enough for civil government will be under the rule of General Chaffee, the new military governor. As Secretary Root's order puts it:

"On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine Islands. . . . .

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance on and after the said 4th day of July of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900."

AFTER THIS ALL WILL BE EASY.
—*The Indianapolis News.*

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks that "this great consideration for the Filipinos is in line with the President's course from the beginning," and it adds that "military rule will be as light as possible, and the Filipinos will themselves participate in their own government, just as the Cubans are doing. It will be such a blessing as the Filipinos have never before experienced, and will unquestionably soon bring peace, contentment, and prosperity to the people of the Philippine Islands." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), in a similar vein, says:

"Not the most virulent and narrow-minded 'anti-imperialist' can accuse the McKinley Administration of undue slowness in carrying out its announced purpose to establish civil government in the Philippines. If there is any fault it is in the direction of going too fast. The risks are undeniable. We really know very little as yet of the true Filipino character—there has not been time enough to fairly test it—and recent disclosures regarding the prevalence of Oriental ideas among the native magistrates as to bribe-taking from litigants are somewhat discouraging, it must be confessed. Yet it would be absurd to expect that the Filipinos could throw off the influences of ancient traditions and of semi-barbarous environment in a few months, or even years. Then it must be remembered that whatever of modern civilization exists in the Philippines has been introduced by the Spaniards. All judicial procedure is according to Spanish law, and for a long time yet the Spanish language must be used in court proceedings as well as English. It will take years of teaching and experience to Americanize the Filipinos, and manifestly we could not wait so long before abolishing military rule."

JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

The Referendum in South Dakota.—The failure of the first attempt to refer acts of the legislature to the people under the new referendum law in South Dakota presents some features of interest. Under the new provisions, five per cent. of the voters can by petition require any law to be submitted to the people, provided the petition is presented within ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. In the present instance the direct-legislation advocates attempted to secure enough signatures to enforce the demand that two of the laws passed at the recent session—one referring to an unpopular scavenger tax, the other to a county commission measure—be submitted to the voters of the State. They were successful in getting the signatures of only about four per cent. of the voters, so the demand fell through. "The people in South Dakota evidently feel that they have sufficient referendum in their privilege of reelecting or defeating members of the legislature," remarks the Topeka *Capital*; "the new law will remain a dead letter." In similar spirit, the Chicago *Chronicle* declares that the incident "shows that even in a late Populistic State the people do not want the 'referendum.' The humbug has collapsed in the special atmosphere selected by its advocates for a test." On the other hand, the Washington *Post* says:

"This failure strikes us as more of a vindication than condemnation of the referendum. It simply shows that in the case of one act the people generally are satisfied. That will quiet the small minority of dissenters. In another case there may be such wide dissatisfaction with an act that the voters in large numbers will call for its submission. We think the South Dakota five per cent. is much too small. It should be raised to at least thirty

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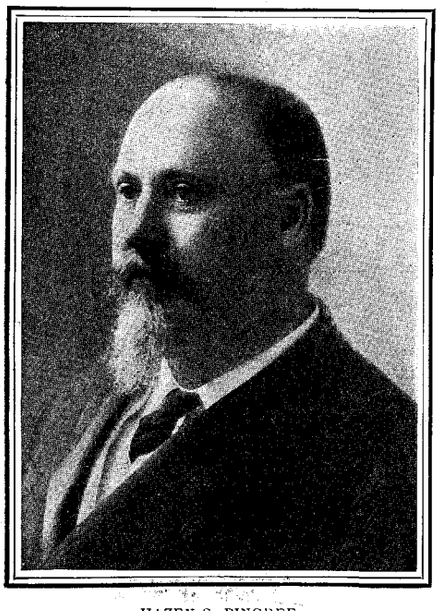
per cent. But that does not affect the principle involved. This experiment has not finally disposed of the referendum. 'The humbug' has not totally 'collapsed.'"

DEATH OF HAZEN S. PINGREE.

DURING his seven years as mayor of Detroit and his four years as governor of Michigan, Mr. Pingree, who died in London on June 18, became, in the words of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "one of the most conspicuous, original, and dynamic figures in contemporary American public life." The following sketch of his career is condensed from the newspapers:

Hazen S. Pingree was a native of Denmark, Me., and was at the time of death sixty-one years old. At the close of the Civil War, in which he participated, he settled in Detroit, and worked at shoemaking until he had saved enough to start a small factory of his own, in partnership with C. H. Smith. He built up his business until it employed one thousand men and had an annual output of $1,000,000, and when he entered politics twelve years ago he was a wealthy man. His political career was one of great intensity and picturesqueness. When he was first nominated for mayor of Detroit in 1889 by the Republicans, he had a normal Democratic majority of 3,000 to overcome. He entered the campaign with tremendous energy. There was hardly a voter in Detroit he did not reach in one way or another. He won by a large majority, and began a public career which lacked no elements of sensationalism. He antagonized great interests, and was bitterly attacked by his political enemies. He effected reductions in the gas rate, car fares, and telephone rates, and made a determined, tho unsuccessful, effort to secure municipal ownership of the street railroads. He also reformed the contract system, repaved the city, started a public lighting-plant, and when the hard times of 1894 came on, he threw open vacant land in the city for the poor to use in gardening, which won for him the title of "Potato" Pingree.



HAZEN S. PINGREE.

Mr. Pingree was first elected governor of Michigan in 1896, after serving continuously as mayor of Detroit seven years. He was reelected governor in 1898 and retired in 1900, after many stormy struggles with the legislature. While the Michigan Republican machine had become entirely alienated from him, he retained much of his popularity among the masses, and a great public reception was being planned for him on the occasion of his return from Europe.

Since Mr. Pingree's death, it has come to light that his recent transatlantic trip was undertaken largely for the purpose of putting into practical effect two gigantic schemes for the benefit of his State. The first was a plan for the reclamation of the immense pine waste in Michigan. He went to the Bavarian Black forest to make observations for such a project. The second was a plan for the rotation of crops, which took him to Egypt. He also went to South Africa in the interest of plans for Boer emigration to this country.

"This man really tried to do something for others," remarks the New York *Journal* (Dem.); "he was laughed at for his efforts in his lifetime. He is honored after death and will be honored long after the selfish fools who mocked him shall have long been forgotten. The news of his death will bring satisfaction to everybody who hopes to make a fortune by robbing the people in the State of Michigan, and will bring sorrow to hundreds of thousands of the poor who profited by his aiblity and honesty." He was a "unique figure in our politics; a crank who succeeded," adds the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) says:

"His methods were spectacular, and to many he appeared insincere, self-seeking, offensively egotistical, and, in a word, a demagog. But he was not a demagog. He was earnest, but narrow. He saw certain evils in politics and society, and jumped at the conclusion that those who failed to see them, or who had different views from his as to the right remedy, were either conscious knaves or fools. And what he believed he bluntly expressed 'in open meeting.' . . . At bottom he had a strong sense of justice and of fair play. He would have played a far more useful and conspicuous (as distinguished from notoriety) part had he been less erratic and more reasonable and sane.

"His was a picturesque, remarkable, and peculiar life. He will be remembered by his city and State more for his undertakings than for any solid legacy traceable to his official career."

The Detroit papers, which during his lifetime were full of invective and satire directed against him, pay only kindly tribute to him since his death, and are already beginning a movement to perpetuate his memory in a monument. "Mr. Pingree was in many respects the most remarkable personage who ever loomed up in American politics," says the Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.). "He was a distinct innovation, a bold and defiant departure," declares the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), but his individual creed was "an inspiration rather than a rule of action." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) says: "He was the type of man behind whom half of medieval Europe might have marched on a crusade to Palestine. In another state of society he might have founded a religion or an empire. In the closing years of the nineteenth century, he spent his force against such social abuses as contact had forced upon his attention, and he left indelible marks upon them."

CONTROLLER COLER'S VIEW OF "PROFESSIONAL REFORMERS."

AS the political caldron in New York begins to warm up with the heat of the approaching fall election, the effect on the various public men who have been "mentioned" for the mayoralty is decidedly interesting. It is not thought unlikely by some observers that Tammany may place at the head of its ticket Controller Bird S. Coler, who has won fame by the close guard he has kept over the New York city treasury. This fact lends a good deal of interest to an article Mr. Coler writes for *The Independent* ridiculing the "professional reformers," who try to cleanse the city in what he regards as a blind and fanatical manner, and who favor the enactment of "puritanical" laws that public sentiment will not support. As Mr. Coler himself has sometimes been denounced by certain of his fellow Democrats of New York as a visionary who does not understand rightly the great fundamental principles of "practical politics," his view of those who are still more visionary becomes all the most interesting. The professional reformers, he says, are "well-meaning but narrow-minded men who are constantly agitating for the correction of political or social conditions in large cities," and he adds that "their mistakes are so apparent to the public and so fatal to the end in view that the wonder is that these men go on year after year in the same useless and hopeless way." He continues:

"It seems they can not learn from experience or accept a new idea, but must blunder along the mistaken way of denunciation,

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often blocking and delaying progress toward better civic conditions. These men are always against something, never for anything. Their only policy is destruction; their platform is denunciation. The science of government or finance is to them a closed book. They consider themselves competent to cope with any proposition without the experience or preparation. Being better than all in their own opinion, they think that whatever they may conceive is infallible.

"In every large city we find banded together in social organizations or clubs with a semi-public purpose a number of citizens who, as a whole, are rather proud of the designation, usually applied in ridicule, of 'the better element.' At frequent intervals these men, in person, or through hired agents, make a hasty and superficial examination of some particular political condition, or some department of the city government, find something wrong, somebody corrupt or incompetent, and they at once inaugurate a 'reform movement.' Their movement is invariably aimed at some particular party or person, or at some isolated situation that does not fairly represent municipal affairs as a whole. They assail and denounce with violence and persistence, and in all sincerity promise honesty and economy if they can gain control of the government. Their constructive declarations always begin and end with honesty and economy. They seem to believe that the vast and complicated machine of municipal government may be properly regulated and operated by the policy implied in those two words.

"At the outset such reformers make a fatal mistake. Admitting their perfect honesty and nobility of intention, their actions invariably prove their utter ignorance of the work they have undertaken. As a rule they have little or no general knowledge of the vast social, political, industrial, and economic conditions and problems involved in the regulation of all the affairs of a great city. A slight disturbance at one point has revealed to them the fact that the water of the pool is foul and unclean. They promptly seize sticks and poles, disturb the pollution below the surface, turn some of it up to the light, scatter the poison, then retire to the safe seclusion of their individual respectability, leaving the disturbed water to settle back to its former condition."

Mr. Coler's opinion of "blue laws" and "puritanical" legislation may be seen in the following paragraphs:

"With some show of reason the name of reform in the government of the great cities of this country has come to be regarded as synonymous with bigotry and intolerance, a reputation fatal to the best efforts of the wisest men. The blue laws of Puritan New England and the intolerance of the egotistical virtue of Pharisees can never again be successfully enforced or peaceably endured in the great cities of America, where all races, creeds, and social conditions are so largely represented in the population, and each is a political factor strong enough to command consideration. The reformers who would make their own standard of personal virtue the public standard, and limit personal liberty to their own horizon of unreasoning intolerance, are so many stumbling-blocks, delaying the real improvement of political and social conditions in large cities. Personal liberty without license must be preserved and extended rather than suppressed. The spirit that demands it is dominant in population and voting strength in every large city, and ill-advised attempts to curb or suppress that spirit will result in outbursts of vice and crime dangerous to good order and fatal to good government.

"The professional reformers, when they enter politics, present platforms built of stale platitudes which, reduced to their substance, mean something like this: 'We would suppress gambling and the social evil, eradicate vice of all kinds, enforce all Sunday laws, make the city good and virtuous by force, reduce expenditures and taxation, and conduct the public business honestly and economically.'

"The first three propositions are impossible to a very large extent until human nature itself is changed. The absolute enforcement of the Sunday law is not desired by nine-tenths of the population. The fifth is absurd, and the others may mean anything or nothing, therefore the entire platform of the professional reformer is a mistake, or a mass of unreasonableness and impossibilities."

Some "professional reformer," after reading all this, may feel led to ask what he may do. Says Mr. Coler:

"The great charities of the city—the never-ending fight to save the waste humanity, ever pouring out of crowded habitations and the mills of unfortunate environment—to save that humanity while it is young and train it into material for intelligent citizenship—there is a field for true reform, a task for the combined effort of constructive statesmanship and broad philanthropy. The reform that will succeed must be a movement with a broad and liberal policy for building up, not a mere negative force to stop progress in order to show a smaller expense account. It must be a movement broad enough to embrace all the vast and complicated interests that must be wisely managed in order to produce better citizenship as well as better politics and cheaper government. The spirit of intolerance and narrow-minded economy is not reform."

A JUDICIAL DECISION UPHOLDING BLACKLISTING.

THE decision of Judge Waterman, of the superior court of Chicago, following that of Judge Baker, of the same court, in a case originating in a strike of packing-girls at the stock-yards, establishes the right of employers to maintain a black-list against working-people who have taken part in strikes or otherwise made themselves "objectionable." In arriving at this conclusion, Judge Waterman declares that "it is now the undisputed right of every man to determine upon what terms he will work, and no inquiry can be made into the motives which induce him to refuse to labor more than certain hours." Moreover, "the fact that the refusal to work is in pursuance of a combination" does not alter the rights in the case. In the same way, employers are within their legal rights in acting in concert for the purpose of refusing to employ any person or class of persons. The existence of an intent to injury, on either side, is immaterial, for "if an act be lawful, it is not actionable, however intentional or malicious it may be." The judge continues:

"The consequence of a refusal to employ any man may be deleterious and pitiful; so the consequence of refusing to work for another may be disastrous and ruinous; but the fact that one refuses to employ another because he wishes to see him come to want, or that a man refuses to work for another because he wishes to see his business broken up and him thrown into bankruptcy, does not give a cause of action."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, commenting on this decision, calls attention to the "essential similarity" between blacklisting and boycotting, and shows that under the provisions of this ruling labor has the same right to the boycott that capital has to the black-list. "The law only asks," it says, "that the contending interests shall remain within the limits of equality of rights." The Chicago *Chronicle* adds:

"This repeated declaration of the law will be useful as a warning against the impulse to precipitate labor wars. The employee will learn that if he strikes he can not use the law to enforce a reinstatement in the place which he abandoned nor to collect damages if he is refused reemployment.

"Employers will learn that employees have the legal right to work or not, as they may choose, either individually or as organized bodies. The atmosphere is cleared.

"All sides can see the duty of moderation, of conciliation, of a just regard for the rights and welfare of all. That should be the fruit of these reiterated decisions."

The issues involved from the standpoint of the wage-earner are thus vigorously stated by the New York *Worker*:

"In times of strikes we hear a great deal about the 'right to work.' The capitalist judges, politicians, and editors loudly proclaim the inalienable right of every man to work when and where and how he will, and denounce the 'tyranny' of the trade-unions which seek to abridge this right by establishing rules that men must not work for more than specified hours or for less than specified wages, and that one workingman shall not take the place of another who has gone out in resistance to aggressions on the part of the employer.

"But when it is a case of blacklisting, as in Chicago, or of a

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lockout, as now in Dayton or in the building trades in this city —when capitalists make an agreement not to employ members of trade-unions or persons who have had the impudence to resist the lowering of wages—the right to work is forgotten and the same capitalist apologists are loud in their defense of the 'right to organize.'

"Thus it appears that, in the mouths of the sufferers of the present system, the 'inalienable right to work' means only the right of capitalists to employ scabs, and the 'inalienable right of organization' means only the right of capitalists to conspire to starve workingmen or poor, defenseless working-girls into abject submission. And this interpretation is upheld by the power of government in the hands of both Republican and Democratic parties."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S simple and unaffected autobiography presents a striking contrast to the sweeping arraignment of the American negro by W. H. Thomas (in THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9). Both these men are of African blood, each is unusually intelligent, and each has had superior advantages in studying his own race. Their diverse conclusions show that the race problem is far from being a simple one.

Booker T. Washington was born a slave on a plantation in Franklin County, Va., either in 1858 or 1859. He does not know who his father was, but believes that he was a white man, as his mother had intimated so much to him. His life had its beginnings in the midst of the most desolate and miserable surroundings. Born and brought up in rags, in an open log cabin, with earth for a floor and with very little food, yet, he says, his lot as a slave boy was comparatively easy. When he was large enough to carry his young mistress's books to school for her, he saw the white children studying books, and the scene put into his head the determination that he, too, must learn to read. A "Webster's Blue-Back Spelling-Book" came into his hands, and, unaided, he learned the alphabet and in a little time was able to read.

Soon after emancipation his mother took him to West Virginia and put him at work in a salt-mine near Charleston. The number 18 was stamped on all the salt barrels, and after much effort he succeeded in mastering these figures. While here, he got the chance to attend a school by working early and late in the mine. He remarks that one of the ambitions of negro school-children was to wear fancy headgear. He had all his life gone bareheaded, as he was not able to buy a cap, and he tells with much pride how his mother made his first cap out of an old blanket. He was never called by any other name than Booker up to this time, altho his stepfather's name was Taliaferro. When he entered school, he heard the children giving as surnames the names of distinguished white families. He cast about in his mind for a name for himself when his turn come. Booker alone, he knew, would not do. Washington seemed to be the most appropriate he could think of on the spur of the moment, and thus came his name Booker Washington, the T., for Taliaferro, afterward being used.

The little learning that young Booker received at this school whetted his ambition for more. He never for a moment, even during his long, laborious hours in the salt-mine, surrendered his determination to have an education. One day he overheard some men speaking of a place called Hampton Institute where negroes could be educated. He was now only twelve, and had no idea where Hampton was and how he could get there, for he had not a dollar; but he went to his mother and told her he was going to Hampton. His plan was not looked upon with favor; but, with a bag of clothing on his back and a very little money, he started out to make his way as best he could across the mountains of two States to Hampton. When the lad of twelve reached Richmond, it was the first time he had ever been in a city; he was penniless and in rags, and he tells how he wandered about the streets hungry and was turned from every door where he asked for food. At last, exhausted, he crawled under the shelter of a wooden sidewalk, and, putting his bag of clothing under his head for a pillow, fell into a sleep which was often broken by the tramp of pedestrians above his head. Years after, when the negroes of Richmond gave him a great reception, his mind was more occupied with the memory of that sidewalk than with the reception.

After his broken sleep the lad saw a vessel being loaded at the wharf. On begging the captain for work he was given a trial, and he did his work so well that, when ready to leave for Hampton, the captain begged him in vain to stay. Young Washington was not received with open arms at Hampton. The institution was overcrowded with students who had to depend upon working their way. Finally, one of the lady principals asked the boy to sweep a hall. He swept and dusted the place four times, sweeping absolutely every square inch in sight. After it was done the lady took out her white handkerchief and went rubbing here and there, but she failed to find a speck of dirt. She turned to the young sweeper and remarked: "You will do; I will appoint you janitor of the building." Booker T. Washington declares that it was the happiest and proudest moment of all his life. He had literally passed his entrance examination into Hampton Institute with a broom; as janitor he earned his board; a kindly friend paid his tuition; he was clothed out of gift-barrels of second-hand clothing sent from the North; and his books were borrowed from his mates. Never before had he sat at a table to eat his meals, slept on a bed between two sheets, or enjoyed the pleasure of a bath-tub or tooth-brush. The use of the tooth-brush seems to have made a deeper impression upon his imagination than any other article of the toilet. He often refers to its value, and says that he has great hope of a student if he buys a second brush after wearing out the first.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School is wholly the conception and creation of Booker T. Washington. He went to Tuskegee upon the invitation of two gentlemen of the town and began teaching school with thirty pupils in an old tumble-down shanty. Soon he obtained money enough to buy an old plantation in the neighborhood. He used the dilapidated houses until, with the aid of his teachers and students, he could put up one or more of the splendid buildings which now shelter his scholars. Every stroke of work on these buildings was done by the school itself, and it was after three complete failures, the expenditure of the last cent of money, and the pawning of Mr. Washington's watch for a few dollars that his young men succeeded in making bricks that would do to put into a wall. Brick-making, brick-laying, carpentry, shoemaking, furniture-making, electrical work, tailoring, blacksmithing, cooking, farming, and, in fact, all the chief trades, are now taught.

Mr. Washington admits that beside securing money to run the institution, nothing else has been so difficult as to teach young men and women who attend this school that it is necessary for them to learn some trade. Most of them come to the school with the idea that the chief value of an education is to enable one to avoid all manual labor. It is a rude shock for a young fellow to enter this institution and to be told next morning that he must go to making brick. A young woman goes there with the expectation of studying Latin and Greek. She is put at work in a laundry and is deeply chagrined. But in spite of the strenuous objections of the parents and the students, the latter continue to come to Tuskegee in ever-increasing numbers, and the institution sends them away at last, not only carpenters and bricklayers, seamstresses and cooks, but men and women.

Mr. Washington says little concerning the negro's social and political status. He is convinced, however, that the negro can not be saved by political agitation. He must work out his own salvation through his industry, his skill, his accumulated wealth, and his general usefulness to society.

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A chapter on the raising of funds for Tuskegee contains many humorous incidents. He says he has never begged for money. He has presented the facts about his work and its needs, and such men as the late Collis P. Huntington, Andrew Carnegie, and Morris K. Jesup have only been too glad to help. Boston has been most generous to Tuskegee.

The greatest triumph of his life, Mr. Washington says, was his speech at the Atlanta Exposition. Never before had a negro been invited as the representative of his race to speak from the same platform with Southern white men. He felt painfully the great responsibility of his position. His task was an extremely delicate one. He must not offend the white people of the South, he must not offend his own race, nor the people of the North, and yet he must be absolutely sincere and honest in his words. He had the supreme satisfaction of making an address that told the straight truth and yet pleased almost every one, and more especially the Southern white people. The Atlanta *Constitution* called it a "platform upon which blacks and whites can stand with full justice to each other." Mr. Washington, after this address, received the most tempting financial offer to go on the lecture platform; but he has made it a rule to speak only when he could make a plea for his race.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR T. C. PLATT.

WHILE Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut (author of the "amendment" that has just been accepted by the Cubans) is being "mentioned" by some of his friends as a Presidential possibility, Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, makes the announcement that he will retire from public office at the close of his term in the Senate in 1903. This announcement from the New York Senator is received by most of the daily newspapers with equanimity, tempered by such reflections as they have been accustomed to make upon the "easy boss" whenever they have had occasion to speak of him. Says the Washington *Times* (Dem.): "In sober truth, Mr. Platt, who holds the Republican Party of New York in the hollow of his hand, has made a most insignificant Senator—a good double for Quay of Pennsylvania, and probably no better than Richard Croker would make. Neither as a debater upon the floor nor as a worker in committee has Mr. Platt developed any strength whatever, and the American public is prepared to witness with perfect indifference his retirement from the Senate at the expiration of his term, or as much sooner as he pleases." The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), in a similar vein, adds: "His name is connected with no national legislation or Republican policy. The only part of his work as Senator that he has performed with industry and energy has been that of office-broker, and his efforts in this direction certainly have not tended to improve the public service."

The Senator's friends say that he finds the duties of his position so onerous that he has determined to give them up, altho he may continue at the head of the Republican organization in New York State. The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says, however: "His friends omit to call attention to the fact that one reason for the Senator's retirement is his loss of political power and influence. He is no longer the dictator of the Republican organization in this State, no longer its master, no longer able to control the legislature, and recognizing the fact that he can not possibly win back his old position, he prefers to quit now, when some prestige remains, rather than to be forced out, beaten and discredited, later on. This view of the situation is decidedly creditable to his good sense and political sagacity." Senator Platt has not yet indicated whom he would prefer for a successor. The New York *Times* (Ind.) says on this point:

"The new Senator must be able to get for the organization all the appointments to federal office in the State of New York. He must persuade or compel the President to make such appointments as the organization desires. Its candidates may be blackguards, towering monuments of unfitness; towns, cities, counties, and the public opinion of the entire State may protest against them—all that makes no difference. Mr. Platt is able to get his men in over such obstacles. The new man must be active and energetic in the departments. His footfall must be known and dreaded by every secretary. Shame and squeamishness he must not have. The organization demands that its Senator shall get down into the dirt of patronage-mongering and like it. Platt has always liked it. He has lately been engaged in trying to get a very efficient and acceptable federal officer in this city turned out in order that a henchman of a Senator from another State may get the place and the salary. It is an unspeakably vile business, but Platt's eminence consists in his fondness for it and his very great success in the pursuit.

"Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff has been named among those in waiting for Platt's place. It seems to us that he is a shade too fat to do the necessary running around. What brains and voice were to the old type of Senator legs and wind are to the new. . . . It will be seen that character and dignity and statesmanship would disqualify a Senator for the work the Republican organization demands. A barroom loafer, if he was a hot spoilsman, would fill the bill perfectly, save that barroom loafers are not usually presentable or impressive in White House interviews."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN MANILA.—The churches will be open to-day as well as the races.—*The Manila New American*, May 12.

THE "General Funston March," a new piece of music, must be full of runs, with no rests.—*The Baltimore American.*

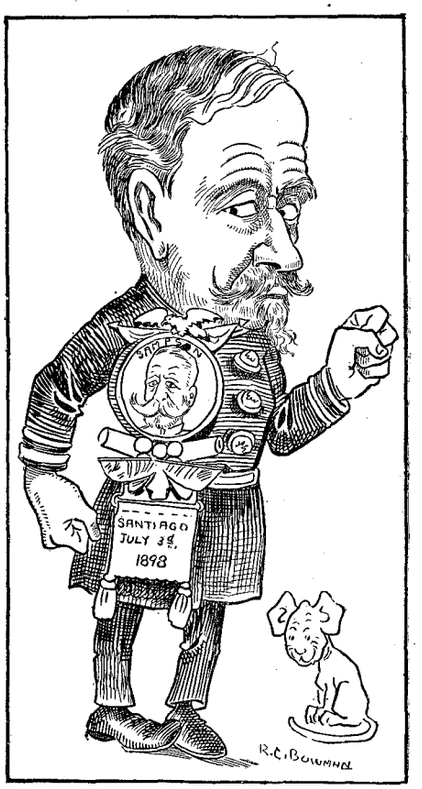
Unfortunately for New York's Committee of Fifteen, it can not raid police headquarters.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

HIGHLY sensational reports continue to come from the Texas oil-fields. It is now rumored that a farm has been discovered in the Beaumont district on which there is no oil whatever.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT may be through kindness to Sir Tommy that the New York Yacht club refuses to allow the Boston man's boat to race for the cup.—*The Chicago News.*

TIME: 100 years hence. Scene: Liverpool.—Aged British Inhabitant (pointing to liner steaming out of harbor): "That boat, sir, is one of the most remarkable vessels in this country." Stranger: "Indeed! How is that?" British Inhabitant: "It's the only British steamship that doesn't belong to an American syndicate."—*Fun, London.*

THE "FULL DINNER-PAIL" IS HERE.—Prosperous conditions are manifesting themselves in curious ways. The statement is made by a large tinware manufacturing company in a Western city that their trade in dinner-pails has for some time been running heavily to the five and six quart sizes, the largest made. This is distinctly a new development. The dinner-pails in ordinary use are the three and four quart sizes. The inference seems unmistakable that workingmen are able to supply themselves with more food and a greater variety of it for their lunches.—*The Iron Age.*



HARD ON SCHLEY.

The Naval Board of Rewards has stamped Sampson's face on the medals to be worn by all who took part in the fight.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE "DEGENERATION" OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.

FOR several years numerous criticisms of the stage in this country and in England have found expression. One of the best-known of American dramatic critics, Mr. Norman Hapgood, as we pointed out last week, has asserted, in his recent "Stage in America," that we possess only "one high-class theater" in this country—the Irving Place Theater, New York. Similarly sweeping arraignments of the British theater have lately been made by two prominent men practically connected with the stage, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, commonly regarded as England's leading playwright, and Mr. F. R. Benson, a manager to whom the British drama is deeply indebted. Both, while highly successful in their different fields, agree in condemning the modern stage. Altho trivial plays are rapturously applauded, they point out, the art of acting is dying of disuse; and the single measure of success in the drama, as for the most part in literature, is in the mercenary returns, gained by vast popular successes.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* (June) discusses some of the symptoms of the disease, and its remedy. He says:

"If the theater is ailing, whence comes the malady? The diagnosis is not difficult, since the symptoms are obvious and universal: the drama dies because it has confused its functions; it has wasted its true strength to enhance a spurious beauty, and it resembles a man who should sacrifice both brain and muscle to increase by an inch or two the growth of his beard. As we have before pointed out in these pages, the drama is made up of three elements—the play, the actors, the scenic ornament; and the presentation is only perfect when the three elements are harmoniously composed. The play, of course, comes first, being the one and only excuse for the theater. Actors and the scene are but a means—the best available—of expressing a writer's meaning. If only we could perfect the mechanism of marionettes, the theater were easily reformed; but the awkwardness of puppets compels us to accept the existing materials. A brief retrospect will show that when the theater commanded an intelligent admiration, the poet was an omnipotent and unquestioned master. The simple decoration of the Greek stage was ordained by a holy tradition. The actors, whose heads were hidden in conventional masks, and whose feet were propped on clumsy pattens, could neither ogle nor strut. They were neither discussed nor advertised. Nobody knew their names nor cared about their visages. Their business was to speak clearly and simply the lines intrusted to them by the author, whose supremacy was undisputed. So, too, the actors who entertained the Romans, when leisure came to that arduous people, were commonly slaves or persons of no account, nor did the works of Plautus and Terence need any other embellishment than a rigidly prescribed back-scene. And when the drama was revived after centuries of oblivion, the simple fashion still prevailed. The splendor of Shakespeare depended no more upon the mouthing of an actor than upon the ingenuity of a stage-carpenter. The round O was sufficient for his most splendid effects, and the highest attribute of an actor was 'harmonious elocution.' No foolish attempt was made to 'act' the poet's masterpieces. Even in Cibber's time it was enough to say that Betterton 'spoke' Shakespeare with a finer distinction than any of his contemporaries, while the absence of women from the stage suggests that the vanity of realism was not yet invented. Yet soon after Shakespeare's day the actor and scene-shifter began to raise their heads. Inigo Jones adorned the masques of Ben Jonson with cumbrous machines, and the Restoration insured the ultimate ruin of the stage. . . . . .

"Thus the servant already encroached upon the master's province. The poet, eclipsed by the actor, the carpenter, and the musician, saw his supremacy threatened. The less a limb is used, the weaker it becomes; and when once it was discovered that the actor might be a match for the arrogant poet, the poet began to understand that the stage was not for him. He declined the unequal combat, and appealed not to the theater, but to the study."

And what is the modern actor whom we have received in exchange for the vanished poet? asks the writer. "He is distinguished from the ancient by a gentlemanly incompetence":

"He has had little chance of learning his profession, for if he has been fortunate he has played but a dozen parts in a dozen years. He is educated as often as not, and his manners off the stage are said to be irreproachable. In fact, he has been told by the tongue of flattery that he has but to stride the stage as a drawing-room and his elegance will be patent to all. He has never worked, and it is not altogether his fault. Long runs and railway-trains have extinguished the old stock companies. . . . .

"Yet how many absurdities has the stage revealed during the last decade! We have heard real horses clattering over boards with their real hoofs. We have seen a sham jockey chucked into a sham water-jump from the back of a real winner of the Grand National. We have heard the ripple of a rivulet flowing through the forest of Arden—a rivulet of the Company's water, which traced its source to the nearest tap. We have seen primroses and violets, fresh from Covent Garden, pretending that they had struck their roots into the hard floor of the stage. And the actors never see the incongruity. They believe they are intensifying the illusion, and all the while they are but exposing the hollowness of their art. It is the business of the theater to represent, not to present; and the stage-manager who thinks that 'a real donkey means real dramatic art' is as foolish as a painter would be who, having painted a portrait, pasted a real silk hat upon the canvas."

If the stage is to be reformed, concludes the writer, it will not be by the single device of a national theater; it must be by only one method—"the suppression of the actor and the upholsterer."

STEPHEN PHILLIPS AND THE PHILISTINES.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER'S series of "Real Conversations," which appears monthly in the London *Pall Mall Magazine* and the New York *Critic*, deals this month with Mr. Stephen Phillips, author of "Marpessa," "Paolo and Francesca," and "Herod." Notwithstanding the brilliant reception accorded the two latter plays by the English critics and public, Mr. Phillips appears to be sore over the way "Herod" has been dealt with by some of the London "paragraphists," whom he accuses of falsification in their statements as to the play's success; and in this tendency of the daily press to make deliberate misstatements he sees a "hostility to the higher drama." The conversation proceeds thus (*The Critic*, June):

"*Mr. Phillips.* It is all very well to treat the thing lightly, but it is a serious matter for the future of the drama. You may judge what was said of 'Herod' from one little incident. On the morning after the production, before I had read the papers, I noticed a visible embarrassment in the demeanor of the station-master and porters (very good friends of mine) at the roadside station where I take the train for town. At last the station-master came up to me, very much as you might to the chief-mourner at a funeral, and said: 'Well, well, sir, we mustn't take these things too much to heart.' 'What do you mean?' I asked. 'I saw all about it in The Paper,' he said—as if there were only one in all England. He had received the impression that the play was a dead failure; and you know whether that impression was a just one, either as regards its first-night reception or its chances of popularity.

"*W. A.* But did Mr. Blank's disapprobation do the play any harm? The influence of The Paper in theatrical matters must have declined enormously of late years.

"*Mr. Phillips.* The play suffered at first, tho it very soon righted itself. But I am not thinking merely of the business effect of such notices. It is horribly discouraging—to some people it would be paralyzing—to think of having to submit one's work at all to the judgment of men who positively make a boast of despising literature and knowing nothing about poetry. This man, at the very outset of his notice, said, 'We do not propose to treat this piece as literature.' Good heavens! what *did* he propose to treat it as? Surely it is literature, or it is nothing.

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It may be bad literature, and if any one who can possibly be supposed competent to judge on such a point tells me that it is, I shall be sorry—I shall probably be unconvinced—but I shall not murmur. What I do take to be an outrage, not only upon literature, but upon common sense, is that men whose judgment of any other form of poetry no one would dream of accepting or regarding for a moment should be held competent to pass a life-or-death sentence upon what is admitted to be, potentially at any rate, the very highest form of poetry, merely because it happens to be presented on the stage. There is an injustice, an unreason, in this that would make me indignant, even if I were never going to write another line of drama. And I can't help looking to the future. I can't help thinking of the other and bigger men that will come after. Just consider the disastrous effect such criticism might have on a man of much finer talent than mine—disastrous in proportion to the delicacy of his talent. . . . They [the critics] have persuaded themselves that literature is one thing, drama another; and that, tho they may not know anything about literature, they do know something about drama. If they kept to the drama, which is remote from literature, there would be no harm done; and it is not their fault that they do not. It is the fault of the editors, or proprietors, whoever they may be, who despise the stage, and think that any moderately fluent writer is capable of taking all drama for his province, from 'In the Soup' to 'Mrs. Ebbsmith,' from 'The Belle of New York' to 'Herod.'

"*W. A.* Of course you are quite right. I have preached the same sermon over and over again. But there is this to be said in extenuation of the editor's inertia: that the supply of dramatic critics who are at the same time men of letters, or (what amounts to the same thing) of men of letters who have in them the makings of dramatic critics, is incredibly limited. If I were proprietor of a daily paper, I should not know where to lay my hand on a theatrical critic of anything like the French standard of accomplishment."

After stating that his new play "Ulysses" is not to be anything in the nature of an Elizabethan masque, as has been asserted, but a "well-knit drama, with a 'beginning, a middle, and an end,'" Mr. Phillips turns the conversation upon Tennyson as a dramatic poet, and upon his own dramatic ideals:

"*Mr. Phillips.* . . . I do not think that at any time of his life he [Tennyson] would have made a great dramatist. He lacked two essential qualities: directness and passion. Tennyson winds round and round a thing; he never faces it, fair and square, as Byron often does. And of real passion, as opposed to ornamental and often inappropriate rhetoric, I know of only one utterance in Tennyson—the poem called 'Love and Duty.' Don't you remember the lines?—

> O then, like those who clench their nerves and rush
> Upon their dissolution, we two rose
> There—closing like an individual life—
> In one blind cry of passion, and of pain,
> Like bitter accusation ev'n to death,
> Caught up the whole of love and utter'd it,
> And bade adieu forever.

No man who had the making of a dramatist in him could have written the parting of Lancelot and Guinevere in the 'Idylls.'

"*W. A.* What do you make of 'Maud'?

"*Mr. Phillips.* For 'Monodrama' read 'Melodrama.' No, it is as a lyrist that Tennyson is incomparable.

"*W. A.* I shall always maintain that there are splendidly dramatic things in 'Queen Mary' and 'Harold,' tho as a whole they fail, because, coming to his task too old, the poet had not the strength to rebel against the Shakespearian form, but rather slavishly imitated it.

"*Mr. Phillips.* Well, then, we come back to our point of agreement, which is, that a deliberate rebellion against the Elizabethan tradition is the best hope for English poetic drama. That, at any rate, has always been my view; and I have tried to act up to it and enfranchise myself from the Shakespearian ideal. But people can't, or won't, see that. They assume as a matter of course that I am imitating Shakespeare and imitating him badly. All they know about the poetic drama being gathered from Shakespeare, they think every drama that is printed in verse must be judged by Shakespearian canons and no other.

"*W. A.* I have heard people whose judgment is more or less entitled to respect complaining of both 'Paolo and Francesca' and 'Herod' that they are thin, sketchy—spirited scenarios rather than fully elaborated dramas.

"*Mr. Phillips.* Yes, there you have it! There is no underplot, no philosophic embroidery, no minute development of character. I know there is not—but is drama impossible without these things? I may yet come to do more in the way of characterization than I have hitherto attempted. But is there not such a thing as large and simple character? Must it always be subtle and complex? And is character the only element in drama? Do not action and passion count for something? The Greeks thought they did; Corneille thought so, and Racine. It is no new thing I am attempting. It is a thing familiar to every one who knows anything of dramatic literature beyond the beaten track of Shakespeare. I seek after unity of effect, where the Elizabethans sought after multiplicity. They tried to get the whole variegated texture of life into their pictures.

"*W. A.* That is the very ideal which our ablest neo-Elizabethan, John Davidson, put forward the other day as his own. 'Art is selection,' he said, 'and great art always selects as much of the world as it can. I should like to put the whole universe into everything I write.'

"*Mr. Phillips.* My effort is to eliminate everything except the essentials of character, action, and passion—to admit nothing that shall not help on the action, tho possibly by seeming to retard it. I strive after compression, not expansion—after surface calm, even quietude, with the glow of passion beneath it."

THE "AUTHORESS" OF THE ODYSSEY.

IN an attempt to show what remarkable results may be achieved along the lines of modern scientific criticism, Dr. A. Baumeister, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), describes two recent critical studies of the "Odyssey." The first is a book by an English writer, Samuel Butler, entitled "The Authoress of the Odyssey: Where and When She Wrote, Who She Was, the Use She Made of the Iliad, and How the Poem Grew Under Her Hands." The purpose of the author is to demonstrate that Ithaca, the scene of most of the events described in the "Odyssey," is not the historic island known by that name, but is the northwestern portion of Sicily; that this poem is not from the pen of the writer of the "Iliad," nor indeed written by an Ionian at all, but was composed in Drepanon (modern Trapani) in northwestern Sicily, and is the production of a woman, which woman, under the circumstances, can not have been anybody else than the famous Princess Nausicaa, of the Phæacians. The author is thoroughly in earnest and believes that an inner analysis of the poem leads to this conclusion. The whole contents are evidently the production of a woman's heart and mind, as is evident from the exalted position assigned to woman, and nearly all the geographical names mentioned in these twenty-four books can be located in these portions of Sicily. A vast amount of learning and research has been spent in the demonstration of this hypothesis, and the author has examined almost every foot of territory in northern Sicily in order to find confirmation of his views. The whole, however, in the judgment of Dr. Baumeister, is a remarkable example of what erratic zeal combined with a vast amount of learning may do, when not controlled by common sense.

The second book mentioned by the same writer is by Joseph Schreiner, a German author. It is entitled "Die Odyssee ein mysteröser Epos," who endeavors to show that "the glorious history of Israel was depicted by the poet Homer with the eye of a genius and under the penetrable veil of a secret language, as a memento for all ages to study." References to Israel's history, the author thinks, are found everywhere throughout this poem. The Ithaca is nothing but Jaffa; Calypso is Rahab, who lived in a grotto near Jericho; Ogygia is the Dead Sea; the Phæacians are the Phenicians; Nausicaa is Salomith, etc. In

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this way the whole of Israel's ups and downs is found embedded in mysterious form in the lines of the Odyssey!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PADEREWSKI'S NEW OPERA "MANRU."

ADMIRERS of Paderewski are enthusiastic over his new opera, which was brought out with great popular éclat in Dresden late last month. The libretto, indeed, a work by Alfred Nossig, is not regarded as by any means a remarkable achievement; but the melody and richness of the musical composition were sufficient to make the opera a brilliant success. Of the libretto, the special Dresden correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes:

"It is the story of a Hungarian gypsy, who, after having eloped with and married a village maiden, finds himself ostracized both by his own tribe and her people, and rendered miserable by the conflict between his love for his wife and the longing for the old life. Ulanas, feeling her husband's restlessness, seeks to charm him to her by the aid of a love philter secured by a faithful and tattered gypsy follower, Urok. But a chance meeting with his old tribe, together with the wiles of a former gypsy sweetheart, Asa, who loves him still, suffices to make him forget his wife and to join the companions of his lifetime. To the love philter the listener owes one of the most touching love duets imaginable, well worth comparison with Wagner's greatest effort in the same direction in 'Tristan and Isolde.' As a means of seducing Manru from his marital allegiance, Paderewski has skilfully employed the violin and other characteristic instruments of the Hungarians, as well as of choruses, and some stirring dancing. There are remarkably rich and beautiful stage pictures throughout.

"Thus far the story has run along fairly well, albeit limpingly because of the undue length of a passage here and there. With Manru carried away by the passionate music of his race and the fascinations of Asa, it is as if the librettist had suddenly awakened to the fact that his story was long enough, and decided to end it at once. With delightful and ingenious facility he promptly disposes of the deserter and the deserted. The abandoned wife throws herself into a lake after giving but a minute or two to the expression of her desolation. Hardly has she disappeared in the waters, when the errant husband appears upon the neighboring heights, only to be promptly rolled down into the self-same waters which have but just closed over his unfortunate spouse. In his case, the old gypsy Urok and the jealous gypsy chief Oros are the instruments of destruction used by Herr Nossig to end the play. All this is perilously near to bathos, or would be but for the composer, who is equal to the task of thrilling the audience at both deaths, despite the immediate proximity of the greatest climax of the play—the carrying off of Manru amid the wild cries and singing of the gypsies."

This story, the writer says, Paderewski has told "with a wealth of melody, a warmth of feeling, a richness of orchestration, a vivid sense of the dramatic, and a variety of episode and coloring which, as one of the leading Dresden critics has truly said, puts him at a bound in the first rank of opera composers." The writer thus comments on Paderewski's work as a composer:

"As he was from the first the undisputed mon arch of the pianoforte, so he is now one of the great successes of the all too limited operatic world. In his hands the story takes on a strength which neither plot nor versification warrants. In his hands something of the real life and feeling of the greatest natural race of musicians—the Hungarians—has found a true expression and surely a permanent place in music libraries the world over.

"There is so much that is good, so much that is original, and so much that is unusual in the orchestration of 'Manru' that the critic is reluctant to admit that Mr. Paderewski has been influenced not a little by Wagner as well as by the modern French school in putting his ideas on paper. Yet such is the case. In the second act, for instance, the imitation of Wagner is occasionally very marked, both 'Siegfried' and the 'Walküre' having been drawn upon for themes. This is the most serious criticism that has been passed upon 'Manru.' That Paderewski has conceived his work as a whole and as a coherent portrayal of Hungarian gypsy life, with all its good and evil passions, is conceded. But the *Anklänge* of Wagner, of Bizet, and of Saint-Saëns, as the German politely puts it, are there, and mark at least the care with which Paderewski studied other masters before completing the work which is said to have taken him years. Few new composers can wholly avoid this generally unconscious imitation, but few can show in addition such marked originality, such color-warmth, such brilliancy, and such mastery of the new art to which Paderewski has turned as are to be found in his first effort."

AN ENGLISH CHURCHMAN'S APPRECIATION OF WALT WHITMAN.

THE clergy have not thus far been prominent among Walt Whitman's devotees. Walt himself sang:

> More than any Priest I too believe in God;

and throughout his poems, while he can find delight in the inner heart of Christian thought and liturgy, just as he can in all other productions of the human spirit, he does not rank the priest among the chief benefactors of mankind. For this reason the exceptionally high appreciation of him which lately appeared in the London *Guardian*, the chief organ of the moderate High-Church Party in the Anglican establishment, is noteworthy. Mr. Barrett Wendell in his recent "Literary History of America" gave small space to the "bard of American democracy," because, it is whispered by the poet's lovers, Walt's "barbaric yawp" put Boston's nerves on edge, and his democracy did not possess the Cambridge stamp. *The Guardian* takes Professor Wendell soundly to task for this. It says:

"Perhaps the chief defect of Mr. Wendell's volume is his scanty recognition of Walt Whitman. We have no space here to discuss at all fully the question of Whitman's poetic greatness. But what puzzles his English admirers, even those most conscious of his weak points, is that American criticism seems so often unaware that, with all his faults, he is the one great original force which American literature has produced. We may place Longfellow, Whittier, and the rest, high or low, as we please; in any case, the one thing certain about them is that they belong to the old literary stock of Europe. Their way of looking at things has, in each case, plenty of English parallels. The thing we notice about Whitman is that his way of looking at things is entirely new. It is, no doubt, above all, his own; but we shall also believe, in spite of Mr. Wendell, that it is also American. And here, perhaps, Englishmen are better judges than any American, especially a Harvard professor, can be. We are outside America and can read its larger characteristics more plainly than those who are inside and can see only what happens to be nearest to themselves. . . . . .

"We think that there are three things about Whitman which ought to be plain to every open-minded lover of literature. He is, first of all, the man of the largest and deepest poetic vision produced by America. And his way of looking at things is a new way; that is the second point of importance. And the third is that this way of looking at things is one which could only have come to a citizen of the United States.

"Now, to all these points, many Americans, and among them Mr. Wendell, are entirely or partially blind. Whitman has plenty of faults, of course; above all that of thinking that everything of every sort that came into his head was worth saying and that any words would do to say it in. But his faults are on the surface; no one can miss them, least of all a professor of English. And it is a poor and narrow conception of what the English language and English poetry can be and can do that allows Whitman's verbal eccentricities and vulgarities to hide the central facts about him, which are that he has written a few poems which are among the noblest of the century, and that in his whole poetic attitude he is the greatest original force that has uttered itself in verse since the death of Wordsworth. He is the seer of the new world, the discoverer of poetry where even Wordsworth could not discover it, in the seething, sordid life of great modern cities, where the rest of us can only see incredible ugliness and

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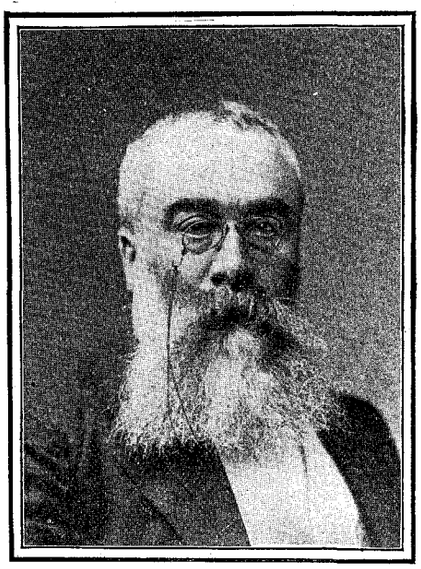
meanness. He is, above all, the spokesman of the brave individualism, of the erect and self-reliant hopefulness, of the untiring energy and equal liberty, which are the noblest possessions of the United States."

The Philadelphia *Conservator* (June), edited by Whitman's literary executor, Horace Traubel, and devoted to the Whitman ideal of life, in commenting on this churchly judgment, remarks: "It is not easy to believe that this eulogium must be credited to an ecclesiastical organ and an Anglican reviewer. Words not grudged Whitman in less conservative circles have a new emphasis and a fresh accent when uttered by the conformist."

TWO ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

BY the passing of two well-known English authors on the same day—Robert Buchanan and Sir Walter Besant, both of the older school of writers—England has lost two men who have done much for literature. Sir Walter Besant, especially, is regarded as one of the most industrious and worthy of English literary workers, and on account of his persistent and unselfish work in behalf of his brother authors he has long been regarded as a sort of dean of the literary corps. The literary life of Sir Walter Besant (who was born in 1838, in Portsmouth, and educated at King's College, London) practically began in 1871, when he entered into partnership with Mr. James Rice in the writing of the well-known "Besant and Rice" novels. Among the best of these were "By Celia's Arbour" and "The Golden Butterfly." After Rice's death, Besant wrote "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which attracted great public attention and ultimately led to the establishment of the People's Palace in the East of London; besides this he wrote "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," and many other novels. He was also a high authority on the antiquities of London.

Robert Buchanan, who, tho Scotch by descent and education, was born in Staffordshire in 1841, is known as a poet, playwright, novelist, and critic. In the latter capacity his attack on Swinburne and Rossetti, written in 1872, attracted world-wide attention.



THE LATE SIR WALTER BESANT.

Comparing the two men, *The Evening Post* gives the following editorial estimate:

"The death of Sir Walter Besant and of Robert Williams Buchanan in one day can hardly be called a great loss to English letters, for neither man stood in the first rank. Nevertheless, each did a work worthy of consideration. Buchanan, the smaller figure of the two, was exceedingly facile and versatile, but he can not be regarded as one of the immortals. Altho he wrote many plays, poems, and novels, which he reviewed with entire seriousness, his name probably brings up to most minds his attack upon Swinburne, Rossetti, and their cult—'The Fleshly School of Poetry.' Buchanan as an author must rank below either Swinburne or Rossetti; and in all likelihood a century hence he may be remembered only because Swinburne and Rossetti are still read.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who had some knowledge of the two authors in London, gives his impressions of them in the Philadelphia *North American*. Of Sir Walter Besant he says:

"He chose wisely in choosing literature instead of the church as his profession. The pulpit would have been too circumscribed for his tendencies. He was deeply interested in people, in their social and economic aspects. No doubt his religion was orthodox, but it was the practical side of life that was the more significant to him. The novel—the typical English novel—was his precise vehicle and instrument, and he did a great deal of good with it. He became personally known in England, and in London especially—known and liked. His People's Palace was a splendid advertisement, tho I am sure that nothing was further from his thoughts than any personal advantage in regard to it. He was content with himself, but he was not egotistic or selfish. The Queen did just right in making him Sir Walter. It is the fitting reward in England of middle-class merit among the middle-class folks. Sir Walter was not a great man, any more than he was a great writer. He was a good, honest man, and a fair writer. He had a right to be Sir Walter, and the fact that he was Sir Walter had the effect of enlarging his usefulness. He could not have done all he did toward advancing the cause of copyright and in helping his literary brethren in many other ways had he remained plain Mr. Besant. Such is human nature, at least in England. And for my own part, I think none the worse of it on that account. But I need not pretend that I esteem Besant, the novelist, nearly so much as I do Besant, the man, the faithful servant, who did the utmost he could with his talent. I was never able to read one of his novels through, tho I have dipped into several of them pleasurably enough. He belonged to another generation than this, and in the end his success was chiefly personal. I do not think he will be read much in the twentieth century."

THE LATE ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Of Robert Buchanan Mr. Hawthorne says:

"The Scotchman had the genius that the Englishman lacked, but he lacked the other's winning human qualities. The fact was that Buchanan was born awry; he was cross-grained from the start; he was essentially irritable. He more easily made foes than friends, and he really seemed to get as much satisfaction out of his hostilities as he did out of his affections. He had a tongue as bitter and relentless as a shrew's, and a pen to match it. In Yates he met a man quite as well equipped as himself in this respect, and with a vulgarity and petty spitefulness that Buchanan was free from. In their quarrel Yates, writing in his own paper, *The World*, fastened upon him the title of 'The Scrofulous Scotch Poet.' That was just the style that Yates thought proper in his warfare; a style impossible for a gentleman. Buchanan, however, was very exasperating and an excellent hater. Yates was a man one might legitimately hate; but when it came to fighting Rossetti, it was another story. He and Buchanan were both generous at bottom, and they were reconciled before the former's death. Buchanan, with all his faults, was a fine fellow; and he wrote some poetry which was poetry in the full sense of the word. It will be read for a long time to come; it has its own native flavor and beauty. He wrote many novels, too, or rather they were romances, and some of them came near being great. They were not quite great, and I do not think any of them were popular. Buchanan could stimulate the imagination more easily than he could touch the heart. He had lofty thoughts and high ambition, but he lacked patience and real knowledge of human nature, and life seems to have taught him little. He was never a happy man; he lived under a cloud that was self-impelled; he was prone to fancy that he was the victim of cabals and jealousies, and this conviction injured his work; he had not the dignity and the magnanimity to rise above personal consideration. Still, he had elements of greatness in him, and his death is even now an event to be noted."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DEFORMITIES OF OCCUPATION.

THE redoubtable Sherlock Holmes could easily tell a man's occupation by observing his attitude, the color of his skin, or the callous spots on his hands. Every employment leaves its mark on the human body in the shape of some deformity, says Gabriel Prévost, who contributes an article on the subject to *La Science pour Tous* (May 19). Says M. Prévost:

"Looked at closely, all occupations cause deformity—even the state of being without an occupation. Complete leisure, if such a thing exists, causes fatty degeneration, anæmia, arrest of growth. Diderot was right when he wrote: 'It is the daily occupations that determine not only the whole size of the figure, but the true proportions of each limb and of their combinations.' Police magistrates, who have practised eyes, are rarely deceived at first sight about the profession of a workman.

"Among professional deformities, some affect the health directly, others only alter the normal attitude of the body to the prejudice of hygiene and esthetics. The first, which fall within the domain of medicine, still await a proper scientific description. Here and there we read of the necrosis of match-manufacturers, the cataract of blacksmiths, miners' paralysis, etc.; but there remains to be written a whole treatise, of the greatest interest, to indicate the means of guarding against the dangers that beset a numerous class of indispensable workmen devoted to various special interests.

"The principle at the bottom of it all is that we were not created to be always standing up, nor always sitting down, nor always kneeling, nor always bending over; and that, with the exception of climate, we were created to obey the law of variety, as well in movement as in nourishment. The best proof is that, apart from accidents, longevity attaches to just those professions that give the whole organism the most exercise—those of the soldier, the painter, the sculptor, and the actor.

"M. Chevalier has concluded from his investigations that compositors, who are always standing, are apt to suffer from palsy, fatigue, and, with age and abuse of alcoholic liquors, from varicose veins and ulcers. The same is true of women employed in shops, who have to stand for twelve or thirteen hours consecutively. Some of them, the cleaners, who have to kneel a long time while scrubbing, are subject to swelling of the knee, and to hydarthrosis, especially when they are rheumatic.

"Occupations requiring a bending posture comprise those of the clerk, the tailor, the shoemaker, the gardener, the miner, the engraver, the wood-sawyer, the laundress, etc. Here all the trouble comes from the engorgement of the abdominal viscera, whence arise affections of the digestive organs and the resulting headaches, etc. The vertebral column tends also to be deformed, as we see too often with old gardeners as well as old students.

"The metallic vapors of mercury, copper, and arsenic are very pernicious. Workmen exposed to those of copper have a marked green color of the hair, skin, and mucous membrane. The effects of arsenic are very injurious. As for mercury, we may cite the case of an English vessel, the *Triumph*, which, having taken on board a cargo of mercury, had her whole crew attacked by salivation, ulceration, and partial paralysis. . . . . .

"Among instrumental musicians, flutists and clarinetists may be recognized by the position of their lips and the puffing out of their cheeks. . . . The violinists who hold their violins in place with their chins hang their heads and incline them toward one side. Harpists and players on the guitar have callosities of the fingers. Pianists have a tendency to exaggerated development of the hands—witness Weber, who could stretch nearly two octaves. Grooms and cavalry officers have bow-legs and tend to 'toe in'; priests and magistrates, and all those who wear skirts, are inclined to drag their legs, in distinction from soldiers, who raise them. Dancers who have worked hard at 'pointing' have a deviation of the internal metatarsus, commonly known as the 'onion.' Painters have the mark of the palette-hole on their left thumbs.

"Both hygiene and esthetics bid us, one and all, to be careful of the equilibrium of forces. . . . A good example is furnished in Sweden, where evening gymnasium classes have been established for the two sexes; not those places of torture which turn out acrobats or clowns, but real places of amusement, where people go as they do to the theater. Those who attend them return to their homes in better condition than if they had been in a smoky café drinking alcoholic beverages over cards or dominoes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GEOLOGY AND THE DELUGE.

GEOLOGICAL conditions in Central Asia are such as can be explained only on the theory of extensive submergence of the region where the Scriptures and tradition locate the Flood. This is the conclusion which has been reached by Prof. G. F. Wright, of Oberlin College, the well-known geologist, in a recent journey through Mongolia and Siberia, and stated by him in an article in *McClure's Magazine* (June). Dr. Wright asserts that the evidences of a deluge are not one, but several, and extend from Mongolia to the western borders of Russia. In the first place, he tells us, there is no evidence in this region of a glacial period such as once existed in Europe and North America. He writes:

"On the contrary, throughout this entire region, we were confronted with the evidence of a great subsidence of the land which had taken place in recent geological time, and which, in date, would correspond roughly with that of the glacial period in North America. For several hundred miles, while driving through the region south of Lake Balkash and the Aral Sea, we were evidently upon a terrace of the fine loam which is called loess, about 2,500 feet above sea-level. Indeed, at different elevations this loess extends continuously in a broad shelf along the base of the mountains, from the Irtish River to the Caspian Sea, and is found in extensive level areas over various portions of the Caucasus and Northern Persia around the base of Mount Ararat; while the so called 'black earth' of Southern Russia is a deposit of the same material, and probably of the same age, 100 or more feet in thickness. The distribution of this loess is the key to the whole situation."

That these deposits are the result of submergence and are not wind-transported as some travelers have maintained, Dr. Wright is convinced. To quote again:

"On coming around to the northwestern side of the great Asiatic plateau, in Turkestan, which is in almost the exact center of the continent, the wind hypothesis became entirely incredible, and the evidence accumulated that the land had lately been depressed to such an extent that the water of the ocean reached the base of the bordering mountains, rising to a height, certainly, of about 3,000 feet; for, at this level, south and southwest of Lake Balkash, we found the loess spread out in such an extensive terrace that the wind would be entirely incompetent to produce the results. We were interested to find, upon visiting St. Petersburg, that the chief Russian geologists had arrived at substantially the same conclusions which we had formed."

The recent depression of Central Asia, Dr. Wright holds, is also proved by the fact that Lake Baikal and the Aral Sea are fresh. We should expect both to be salt, like the Dead Sea and our own Salt Lake, as they have no outlets. Says the writer:

"The only explanation of the freshness of the water in these two great seas is that there have recently been great changes both in the climate and in the level of that region. Salt is washed into such inclosed basins so rapidly that it would take no prolonged period of evaporation to render them salter than the ocean. In general, such seas may be compared to enormous salt vats which are approaching nearer and nearer the point of saturation. In the case of Great Salt Lake and the Dead Sea this point was long since reached; but in the case of the Aral and Caspian seas little progress has been made.

"It is therefore clear that this region has lately emerged from below sea-level, and, in consequence, rapidly passed through climatic changes which have transformed it from a recently well-watered region to one that is now a desert. During this transition stage, the rivers coming into the Aral Sea were so much

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larger than now that the sea overflowed the rim of its basin in such volume that nearly all of its salt was carried into the Caspian, and the sea thus became practically fresh."

This submergence took place after the creation of man. Says Dr. Wright:

"The crowning point of interest is reached in the discovery by Professor Armashevsky at Kief of flint implements and burnt stones in connection with the bones of extinct animals fifty-seven feet below the undisturbed surface of this soil. The discovery was made in the bluff of loess bordering the river Dnieper, whose general surface is 633 feet above the sea and 340 feet above the present stream, and totally unconnected with any deposits that may have been made by it. In this discovery we have the link connecting the recent geological changes in the East with those in the West. The flint implements of glacial man found in France, England, and the United States indicate the same stage of culture as that attained by the men who were overwhelmed in the great subsidence of Central Asia and Southeastern Russia, and of the region about the base of Mount Ararat."

In the opinion of the writer the Biblical story of the Deluge is shown by these facts to be in substantial harmony with geological history. He says:

"If . . . we may be permitted briefly and provisionally to summarize the facts as they appear probable, both from the Biblical story and the illustrative geological facts, the completed narrative might be made to read something as follows:

"Some time during the prevalence of glacial ice over Northern America and Northwestern Europe man came into existence in Central Asia, where the climate was still congenial. From this point he spread as far west as the Atlantic seaboard in Europe, and eastward to the Pacific coast, whence he succeeded in reaching, by way of the Bering Sea and Alaska, the western coast of North America, and thence migrated to the Atlantic coast, where his remains are found in the glacial gravels of Trenton, N. J. But the extreme and rapid changes incident to the closing stages of the glacial period naturally, and very likely, exterminated man in company with many of the animals accompanying him both in America and in Europe. The destruction of many of the species of animals accompanying man at the close of the glacial period is a well-known fact. It also seems probable, from scientific evidence, that man shared largely in the destruction. There is everywhere a sharp line of distinction between Paleolithic and Neolithic man, *i.e.*, between the men who were limited to the use of flaked or rough stone implements and those who used smoothed stone implements. It is Paleolithic implements only which are found in the glacial gravels of America and Northwestern Europe, and beneath the loess at Kief and at three or four other localities in Southern Russia. The Palæolithic man of science may well be the antediluvian man of Genesis.

"In Asia the rapidity of the subsidence spoken of, tho so great that man could not adjust himself to it, might still have been so slow as to be almost imperceptible. But toward the close of this period there were 120 years (specially mentioned in the Bible as a time of warning) in which the movement was accelerated to such a degree that the rising waters gave point to the preaching of Noah. During the last 371 days of this period the catastrophe culminated in the facts specifically related in the Book of Genesis, when the reverse movement began and cleared a space near Mount Ararat on which the ark could rest, and where the race could make a new start under more favorable conditions."

Do Plants Melt Snow?—At the beginning of spring, before the last snow has disappeared, numerous plants put forth shoots that pierce the layer of snow above them. This perforation, according to Hadangard, a Swedish naturalist, is not the result of simple mechanical action due to the growth of the plant; but is due to the heat given off by the plant. This naturalist has made a special study of the question, and the results of his investigations appear in the Norwegian review *Naturen* and are reproduced by *Ciel et Terre* (Paris). Several wild flowers were observed by him, including the common anemone, and he affirms that the shoots put forth so rapidly by these plants in spring make their way through the snow by melting it in their path." We quote further from *Ciel et Terre:*

"Some of the shoots have even succeeded in thus pushing through a layer of ice several centimeters thick. In all cases, by means of this melting action, the plant forms a little channel adapted to the size of the shoot to which it gives passage. Those who are not well up in vegetable physiology will ask with some surprise whether a plant really gives off heat. It certainly does. The plant, like the animal, is an organism that breathes, and we know that respiration is an oxidation of organic material accompanied by the emission of heat. This emission causes in certain parts of the plant an elevation of temperature that may reach 15° to 20° [27° to 36° F.]. . . . It goes without saying that these are exceptional cases, but it is an established fact that plants give off heat. Respiration is thus the great factor that causes the melting of the snow through which the plant grows. This opinion certainly seems admissible at first sight, and may form a starting-point for future interesting observations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INVISIBLE PHOSPHORESCENCE.

EXPERIMENTS on this curious phenomenon, whose name seems at first sight a contradiction in terms, have just been described by Dr. Gustave Le Bon before the Paris Academy of Sciences, where they attracted much attention. Dr. Le Bon's work on so-called "dark light" has been noticed from time to time in these columns. His earlier experiments were received by scientific men with caution, if not with incredulity; but his later ones seem to have brought the phenomena into which they inquire more into line with recognized scientific investigation, and they are certainly most interesting. M. A. de Marsy thus writes of them in *La Nature* (Paris, May 25):

Photograph taken in the dark by means of invisible radiation due to exposure to sunlight eighteen months previous. Exposure ten days. The shadows depend on the position of the statue when exposed to the light.

"Dr. Le Bon has shown that certain bodies possessing visible phosphorescence, such as calcium sulfid, preserve for a long period, sometimes nearly two years, the power of giving out completely invisible radiations in darkness. These radiations have a spectrum similar to that of light. They are refracted, polarized, and can impress photographic plates. A statue covered with calcium sulfid, left in the dark and completely invisible to the eye, may be photographed in a dark room in a cellar where no ray of light penetrates for eight days to one month after its last exposure to light. In this way was obtained the photograph of the Venus of Milo reproduced herewith. . . . .

"This fact regarding the long persistence of the emission of obscure radiation in the dark is very curious, but those discovered next by Dr. Le Bon are still more so.

"Those bodies which, after emitting dark radiations for two years, finally cease to do so, still retain a considerable residual charge, which they will preserve indefinitely until it is expelled by directing upon their surfaces certain entirely dark rays. They then become luminous in the dark, and may be photographed in a few minutes."

The dark rays that have the property of making luminous a substance that possesses residual phosphorescence are comprised

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within a definite part of the spectrum, beyond the limits of luminosity, which Dr. Le Bon has measured with some accuracy. These rays are obtained by covering a lamp either with black paper or ebonite, which combination is called by Le Bon a "dark lamp." Says the writer again:

"If we project these rays upon a statue covered with sulfid of calcium, which has been kept in darkness for some time, the statue will become luminous in the dark and can be photographed in less than half an hour's exposure.

"In this striking experiment, dark rays added to other equally dark rays produce light. This is the inverse of Tresnel's celebrated interference experiment, in which light added to light produces darkness. . . . . .

"All substances can not serve for these experiments. They succeed very well with the sulfids of calcium, barium, and strontium, but not at all with other substances, such as sulfid of zinc, the diamond, apatite, etc. These latter have also an indefinite residual phosphorescence; but it appears only when they are heated to about 150°, and not at all when the dark rays described above are directed toward them. These bodies belong to the well-known class of substances phosphorescent by heat, of which certain ones respond also to light."

Dr. Le Bon bases on his experiments a theory of phosphorescence which assumes that it is the result of extremely sensitive chemical combinations that take place within very rigid bodies like the diamond. These are quite different from ordinary chemical combinations, one of the elements concerned being always present in infinitely small amount. By this theory he has been able to explain various phenomena of phosphorescence hitherto obscure.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOLITARY MEAL AS A CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

IN an article entitled "The Indigestion of Loneliness," a writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 25) tells us that one of the reasons why it "is not good for man to be alone" is that lack of company at dinner will cause his food to disagree with him. He says:

"There are some few happily disposed individuals who can dine alone and not eat too fast, nor too much nor too little. With the majority it is different. The average man puts his novel or his paper before him and thinks that he will lengthen out the meal with due deliberation by reading a little with, and more between, the courses. He will just employ his mind enough to help, and too little to interfere with, digestion. In fact, he will provide that gentle mental accompaniment which with happier people conversation gives to a meal. This is your solitary's excellent idea. In reality he becomes engrossed in what he is reading, till suddenly finding his chop cold he demolishes it in a few mouthfuls; or else he finds that he is hungry, and, paying no attention to the book, which he flings aside, he rushes through his food as fast as possible, to plunge into his armchair and literature afterward. In either case the lonely man must digest at a disadvantage. For due and easy nutrition food should be slowly taken and the mind should not be intensely exercised during the process. Every one knows that violent bodily exercise is bad just after a meal, and mental exertion is equally so. Wise people do not even argue during or just after dinner, and observation of after-dinner speeches will convince any one that most speakers neither endure themselves nor excite in their hearers any severe intellectual effort. In fact, the experience of countless generations, from the Red Indian of the woods to the white-shirted diners of a modern party, has perpetuated the lesson that a man should not eat alone, nor think much at this time, but should talk and be talked to while he feeds. Most people do not think much when they talk, and talking is a natural accompaniment of eating and drinking."

Women, we are told, fare even worse than men when obliged to make a solitary meal. A man may generally be trusted to take food enough, even if alone; but a woman "is less inclined to realize the gross necessities of existence, therefore when doomed to dine alone she often does not dine at all." Says the writer further:

"She gets dyspepsia because her digestion has not sufficient practise; a man gets it because his functions practise it too often in the wrong way. Worst of all, perhaps, is the case of the solitary cook. In the myriads of small flats in London there are thousands of women 'doing' for their solitary masters or mistresses. These women, whose main occupation is to prepare food for others, find it impossible to enjoy, or even to take, food themselves. As confectioners are said to give their apprentices a free run of the stock of the shop for the first few days, knowing that it will effectually cure appetite afterward, so the women who are always occupied with buying and preparing food grow unable to use it for themselves. These people suffer from dyspepsia, which is cured if somebody else manages their kitchen for a week, allowing them to take meals without preparing them. It needs no moralist to declare the evils of solitariness. Man and woman is a gregarious animal. Physically and intellectually we improve with companionship. Certainly it is not good to eat and to drink alone. It is a sad fact of our big cities that they hold hundreds of men and women who in the day are too busy and at night too lonely to feed with profit, much less with any pleasure."

THE SOUND OF CANNONADING.

RECORDS of distances at which the minute guns fired at Queen Victoria's funeral were heard have been collected by Mr. C. Davison, who has compared the reports of observers in 84 places. The results, published in the June number of *Knowledge*, are unexpected. Observations were received from places as far distant as Alderton (Suffolk), 139 miles from the *Majestic*. At several places, 50 or 60 miles distant, the vibrations were occasionally strong enough to make windows shake. Says Mr. Davison:

"While the sound-waves were thus heard at great distances, it is remarkable that in the immediate neighborhood of Spithead they were almost or quite inaudible. The nearest place to the *Majestic* from which I received any record is Holrey in Surrey, distant 50 miles. It does not of course follow that reports were never heard at a less distance, for most persons so situated would imagine their observations to be of little consequence; but the undoubted fact remains that many who went out to listen to the guns returned home disappointed. Thus one correspondent who was on a steamer just outside the line of battle-ships could hear only the reports from the vessel nearest to him. At Portsmouth, the first signal that the procession was approaching the harbor came from a gun fired from the *Victory*, which is stationed there; for even the sound of the guns on the coast defenses were scarcely audible in the town. It is said that not a report was heard at Chichester (15 miles from the nearest battleship), Midhurst (22 miles), Winchester (20 miles), Fritham Plain (2 miles northwest of Lyndhurst, 16 miles), Newbury (44 miles), Bournemouth (27 miles), and Yarmouth (I.W., only 10 miles). . . . There can be little doubt, I think, that the varying direction of the wind over the southern half of England is mainly responsible for this curious result. If there were no wind, and the temperature were uniform, the sound-waves from any gun would be spherical and the sound-rays rectilinear."

Mr. Davison concludes by saying:

"Thus, the sound-rays were first of all refracted by contrary winds over the heads of observers between 10 and 45 miles, and were afterward brought down again by favorable upper currents, so that the reports were clearly audible beyond 50 miles and up to 140 miles from Spithead, and were so loud at a distance of 84 miles that laborers in the fields put down their spades and listened."

A New Dead Sea.—The Swedish explorer Sven Hedin has discovered a very curious lake in Tibet, says the *Revue Scientifique* (May 25), which he describes as follows:

"It is a very large sheet of water, hitherto unknown—a new

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Dead Sea—almost as interesting as that of Palestine. It is one of the strangest sheets of water that I have ever seen, writes the learned traveler. It is of enormous extent, but not very deep. To sail on it you have to walk through it on foot for a kilometer [over half a mile] from the edge, to reach the boat; then the boat must be dragged another kilometer, so that a distance of two kilometers must be traversed from the shore before the boat with its equipment can be really floated. But the most curious and most remarkable feature of this inland sea is the incredible quantity of salt that it contains. The bottom is a compact mass of salt, on whose rough surface it is very disagreeable to walk, as one must do to reach the boat. The boat itself, our oars, our clothes, adds M. Hedin, were all as white as chalk, and when drops of the water fell on the ground they left globules behind them as if they were sap from a candle. It is not remarkable that this sea and its neighborhood are as sterile as the Dead Sea of Palestine."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Hygiene of Fasting.—Almost all the great founders of religions have deemed it salutary to prescribe a certain amount of fasting for their disciples. The reason for this, says a writer in the *Blätter für Volksgesundheitspflege*, is not only the knowledge that it is well for man to conquer his bodily desires, but also the experience that most persons eat too much. To overload the stomach with food is not less unhealthy than to deluge it with beverages; the more nutritious the food the more hazardous are the consequences when excess is habitual. Of all the sins of nutrition, the immoderate use of meat is certainly the most grievous. It gives to the body in a form that is favorable for easy assimilation the albumen that is absolutely necessary to life, and hence the earliest effect of its excessive use must be to surcharge the body with nutrients.

The chief point here is the critical examination of what is called hunger. Many persons believe that any and every sensation of hunger must be satisfied immediately, but this is a great mistake. An equally great, if not worse, mistake is the opinion that one must eat until a sense of satiety arises. These two mistakes combined lead to an unfavorable development of the human body, for the weight of the body grows to a degree that is detrimental to the activity of most of the chief and finer organs. For every stature an approximate weight may be stated that may be accepted as normal, and in accordance with this weight are adjusted the vital organs, particularly the heart. When a heart has volume sufficient only for a body of 150 pounds and is put to work to satisfy the demands of a body of 200 pounds, it soon shows that it is unequal to its task. It is just as if an engine that was built to pull only a prescribed weight were used to pull a large additional weight. The activity of the other organs as well as of the heart is hindered by the fat that is deposited about the latter. Excessive nutrition injuries the mental capabilities also. Of the particular consequences of excessive nutrition, such as hypochondria (the very name of which refers the reader to the region of the abdomen), and the gout, it is hardly necessary to speak."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Ocean "Limited Express."—A story that is at least interesting, no matter what else may be said of it, is quoted by *The Marine Review* from the London *Express*, regarding two great ships which Mr. Morgan is said to have planned for the ocean ferry:

"They are to excel anything that has ever been seen on the water, and will be to sea travel what the 'limited train' is to the American railway. According to *The Express* story, an official of a leading American line who has been in consultation with Mr. Morgan at Aix-les-Bains says that he was allowed to see the plans for the two liners de luxe, which are to be constructed for the comfort of that class which does not have to consider money when luxurious living is concerned. In the first place, these boats, both of which will be five-day vessels, will carry none but first-class passengers. There will be no single cabins, but suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and tiled bathroom. There will be suites with more rooms, but the majority will have three. The suites will be furnished in the richest fashion and variously decorated. There will be color schemes to suit all fancies, and many styles of furniture will be represented. The passageways will be broad and well lighted. The public rooms will be magnificent creations, decorated by famous artists. The dining-room will have no long general tables, the arrangement being one of small tables, similar to that of the restaurant of the Hotel Ritz in Paris. Ingenious devices will be used to prevent upsets in stormy weather, and each table will have two attendants. A pleasant feature will be a grill-room. A dairy will be maintained on board, ship quarters being provided, in the space usually devoted to steerage, for a small herd of Jerseys. Along with the cows there will be carried a number of hens. Thus the millionaire can have fresh milk and new-laid eggs tho 1,000 miles from land. The arrangements for providing and keeping food are perfection. The greatest novelty will be a café chantant, where an excellent entertainment will be given each evening, the intention being to engage high-class artists. A theater supper will be served after the performance. There will be a gymnasium, a large library, a sun room, a full-stocked conservatory to provide fresh flowers daily, a skilled medical staff, readers, stenographers, manicures, masseurs, and special rooms for dogs. The cheapest passage will be £200 [$1,000]."

Electricity and Vegetable Life.—It has been discovered by Dr. A. D. Waller, an English scientist, that in the case of the particular class of vegetable seeds with which he has experimented, namely, beans, the seed is alive if it responds in a particular way to an electric stimulus, and that, on the contrary, it is dead if it fails so to respond. "The method of distinguishing," says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (May 18), "consists in placing the bean between a pair of suitable moist electrodes, and sending an electric discharge or impulse through the same, such as the discharge of a one-microfarad condenser, which has been charged by a couple of Leclanché cells. After the electric impulse, the bean electrodes are connected to a sensitive galvanometer. . . . Two such stimuli are usually given, one in the positive and the other in the negative direction. If the bean is alive, it will give a relatively powerful discharge usually in the same direction as that of the stimulus, while if the bean is dead, it will give only a relatively feeble polarization electromotive force in the opposite direction to that of the stimulus. The process of distinguishing seems usually to have killed the bean, but in some cases the bean has been successfully planted after the test. . . . From a theoretical standpoint the subject is highly interesting, since it opens up a wide avenue for the study of the relations between life—that wonderful enigma—on the one hand, and electric actions, so completely capable of measurement and control, on the other hand."

Transportation Through Tubes.—One development of the coming century worthy of at least passing thought, says *Cassier's Magazine*, is the extent to which the pneumatic-tube principle will be employed to expedite transportation. Mr. Vauclain has directed attention to the long lines of loaded coal-cars on their way from the mines to the seaboard, and back again, empty, to the mines. If the weight of a car is 25 per cent. of the gross load, there is in this instance more than 50 per cent. non-paying freight. The writer in *Cassier's* comments on the subject as follows:

"It does not seem altogether unreasonable to think that just as the miles of tank-cars loaded with oil, which were seen in former years, have disappeared, and that commodity is now sent hundreds of miles through pipe lines, so may coal, grain, and ore be sent speeding through tubes to central depots for local distribution. In the matter of coal transportation, in fact, just such pipe-line conveyance was tried experimentally something like ten or twelve years ago by the late W. C. Andrews, of New York, the coal for that purpose being ground into powder, mixed with water in sufficiently large proportion, and carried through the pipes in semi-liquid form. At the delivery end of the pipe line there were to be settling chambers for the mixture, enabling the water to be drained off and the coal paste, if we may so term it, to be pressed into cakes and dried for consumption. The project, however, did not extend beyond a brief experimental career. In woolen mills, on the other hand, it is a common thing to blow wool from one building to another through pipes by means of fans, and in potteries, too, clay paste is frequently carried from one point to another through pipes. There is, thus, a fairly good beginning for pipe-line engineering with solids."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOES CHRISTIANITY NEED RESTORATION TO THE NEW-TESTAMENT MODEL?

THE appeal to the primitive church in usage and doctrine has been an argument of more or less weight in all denominations of Christians. Perhaps among Anglicans and the rapidly growing body who call themselves "The Disciples of Christ," the appeal has been most marked in recent days. The Roman Church, while holding in the highest esteem the Apostolic and post-Apostolic traditions, and believing that a complete deposit of truth was made by Christ to the Apostolic Church, yet rather makes its appeal to the church of all ages, which, according to this theory, is guided by the ever-present Holy Spirit, and is competent to establish new usages and define and make plain the original doctrine committed to it, in accordance with new and varying needs; and with this view—minus the papacy—the more advanced High-Church Anglicans, as well as the Orthodox Eastern Christians, in the main agree. A view somewhat similar to that of "The Disciples of Christ," whose chief aim is defined as "to restore primitive Christianity," is taken by an English Free-Church paper, *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, May 2). It says:

"The temporary and permanent features of New-Testament Christianity are not difficult to discover by the careful reader and student of the New Testament. The temporary served its purpose and passed away with the time of Christ and His apostles. The permanent remains for all time and will be contemporary with every age. The temporary need not be restored, for its mission has been fulfilled. The permanent is to remain; and if, in the changes of the years or centuries, any part has been lost, covered up, or overlooked, it is to be restored. Has any part of the Christianity of the New Testament been displaced or overlooked and lost? If so, what has been lost should be restored:

"1. In the New Testament we find (Matt. xvi. 16) a simple and comprehensive confession of faith—'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God'—on which Jesus the Christ said, 'I will build my church.' This confession declared the Messiahship and Deity of Jesus of Nazareth. This confession has been practically displaced by human formulas of doctrine more or less complex and elaborate which have been made the basis of denominational churches. This simple comprehensive and sublime confession should be restored to its proper place; and until it is restored there can be no unity in New-Testament doctrine and practise.

"2. That this confession is the only creed which divine wisdom has formulated for the faith of each person who desires salvation is manifest to all who study the great commission Jesus has given to His apostles; and their preaching and practise as recorded in the Acts of Apostles (see Matt. xxviii. 16-20; Mark xvi. 14-18; Luke xxiv. 44-49; John xx. 21-31; Acts ii. 32-39; Acts iv. 10-12 and onward). This creed without addition or subtraction should be *restored*.

"3. In regard to preaching the Gospel, both in matter and manner, there have been serious and fatal departures from the New-Testament teaching and practise. 'Preach the Word,' said the apostle (2 Tim. iv. 2), and 'they so spake that a great multitude both of Jews and of Greeks believed' (Acts xiv. 1; see 1 Cor. xv. 1-2). The Gospel proclamation consists of facts concerning Jesus the Christ to be believed; of commands to be obeyed; of promises to be *enjoyed;* and threatenings to be feared. These facts, commands, promises, and threatenings are found in the great commission of Christ to His apostles, and constitute the basis of all apostolic preaching and the practise of all apostolic disciples (see Matt. xxviii. 16-20; Mark xvi. 14-16; Luke xxiv. 44-49; John xx. 21-31). The great commission embraces all the constitutional requirements of complete conversion from sin. As these requirements are constitutional, they can not be changed until the great Lawgiver changes them. No body of men however gifted, no church court however constituted, no human tribunal however venerable, has any authority or right to change them. The apostles of Christ declared this Gospel, preached this word, and insisted on the 'obedience of faith'—nothing more, nothing less, in order to salvation from sin and entry into the church of God. In so far as this preaching has been varied from or perverted, to that extent it must be restored.

"4. The memory ordinance of the New Testament is the Lord's Supper. In the realm of God's grace in which all Christians are to grow, divine wisdom has placed this ordinance at regular weekly intervals. In Acts xx. 7 it is written: 'And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them.' Beyond seven days no Christian need go without being reminded of the fact that Jesus 'died for our sins according to the Scriptures.' And on the first day of every week—the resurrection day—every disciple who desires to honor his Lord will do so, if possible, by regarding the day and the ordinance. The weekly observance of the Lord's Supper should be restored to the place it occupied in New-Testament times, for its observance was not to be temporary, but 'until He come' (1 Cor. xi. 26). For as often as ye eat this bread and drink the cup ye proclaim the Lord's death till He come.'

"5. If we study carefully the life of Christ and His true disciples as revealed in the New Testament you will find that their main characteristics are universal kindness and beneficence, or grace and love; purity in word and deed; real holiness or consecration to God; the truthfulness and absolute sincerity; humility and lowliness. These are essentially Christian principles, and are all represented in New-Testament teaching and practise, and in so far as they have been overlooked or lost sight of by modern Christians should be restored."

It is in connection with the first and fourth of these suggested "restorations" that the largest measure of discussion and change has taken place of late years. The present movements for creed revision and for simple "irenic" statements of faith may be regarded as in some sense an attempt to return to apostolic simplicity. In connection with the fourth "restoration," it may be noted that the Disciples of Christ stand officially for the weekly celebration of the Eucharist or Communion; while in the Anglican Church, both of England and America, there has been a vast increase of "weekly celebrations," and it is now held by many Anglican theologians that the Book of Common Prayer requires, or at least contemplates, the celebration of communion on all the Sundays and holy days of the year. At the beginning of the century it is said that there were but three Anglican churches in London which had a weekly communion, while now there are several hundred, some of these having several celebrations on Sunday and others having daily celebrations. In New York it is doubtful whether there are a dozen Episcopal churches, out of the eighty and more, which do not have at least one weekly communion.

A Newly Found Early Christian Document.—When the "Didache" or "The Teaching of the Apostles" was discovered some sixteen years ago, it was surmised by many scholars that the first portion of the treatise was a separate work, believed to be the book often referred to and quoted by Patristic writers as "The Two Ways," to which the "Didache" had become attached in the course of its textual history. German critics had even gone so far as to restore this initial work by selecting and arranging the ancient quotations from it. Since 1886, the date of the discovery of the "Didache," scholars have been on the lookout for the hypothetical manuscript, somewhat in the same way as astronomers, having determined by calculations that a planet exists, search for it until it is discovered. This feat has now been accomplished, and the newly discovered manuscript of "The Two Ways" has been published at Freibaring by Dr. I. Schlecht under the title "Doctrina XII. Apostolorum una cum antiqua versione Latina prius partis de Duabus Viis." In *Biblia* (June), Mr. Joseph Offord, of the Society of Biblical Archeology, says of the new discovery:

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"It is an eleventh-century manuscript, and coincides almost precisely with the little book as known from the Greek 'Teaching of the Apostles,' the earlier restoration, and a Latin fragment previously known. It is one of the most interesting literary finds of the closing century, and will enable a full appreciation of the treatise, which may be of pre-Christian Jewish origin, to be made. If it was Jewish as suggested, it was of course utilized by the Christian composer of the 'Didache.'"

SUNDAY OPENING AND SUNDAY SPORTS.

THE movement for and against greater freedom in recreation and in the use of educational privileges on the first day of the week has lately assumed almost national proportions. In various parts of the country, largely, it is thought, through the influence of the "American Sabbath Union," a determined attempt has been made to enforce strictly certain laws which have long been on the statute books, and which are sometimes referred to as "blue laws." Not long ago Mr. De Wolf Hopper, Mr. W. A. Brady, and some other actors who were giving an excerpt from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on Sunday night, as a benefit for the Actors' Fund of America, were arrested and compelled to forego further performances. Mr. Hopper, who himself attributed his arrest to the instigation of a clergyman, said in defense that actors were so busy during the rest of the week that Sunday evening was the only time they had to devote to their unfortunate brethren. In spite of the interference, $3,000 was cleared for indigent actors. Another case that has attracted much attention is the recent arrest and acquittal of Mr. Benjamin Adams, of the Saegkill Golf Club, for playing golf on Sunday, at the demand of the Rev. J. E. Price, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Yonkers, N. Y. Most attention, however, has been directed to the attempt on the part of the majority of the Protestant ministers of Buffalo to close the Pan-American Exposition on Sunday. Partly through the arguments advanced by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the well-known scholar and historian, the directors decided to have certain educational exhibits open to the public, closing the Midway Plaisance and certain other features. The clergy and the American Sabbath Union, however, have not given up the effort to close the gates entirely, and an appeal was made, and subsequently disallowed, to the appellate court of New York for an order to show why the two Buffalo police commissioners and the mayor should not be removed from office for failure to close the fair.

Among the chief defenders of what is called by the clergy "The American Sabbath" is the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston. At the thirteenth anniversary of the American Sabbath Union, held in that city on May 26, he is reported to have said:

"The desecration of the Lord's Day has become a national sin, and is rapidly becoming a national peril as well. We need rest as a nation just as surely as we do as individuals. The strenuous life may become too strenuous. And if rest was ever necessary, it is now. If the seventh day was needed as a day of rest by a peasant nation, or by our Puritan forefathers, it certainly is now, when the Stock Exhange and the corn pit are but exaggerations of the ordinary life of the time. As to theaters and concert halls, where most unsacred entertainments are given as 'sacred concerts,' I will say that such performances never did and never can give rest. I object to Sunday entertainments because they deprive those who take part in them from having their rest."

The Rev. A. B. Sanford, a Methodist minister of Brooklyn, thus writes in the New York *Tribune* (June 7):

"The attitude of our church—as the leading branch of Methodism in the United States, and numbering a membership of nearly three millions—is one of unchanging opposition to the invasion of the Lord's day by secular sports of any sort, as well as by traffic and business. . . . . .

"From the standpoint of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as that of all other orthodox and aggressive branches of the Christian Church, the maintenance of the Sabbath in its integrity is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the community. For Sunday sports of any description, and played by any one, there can be no justification in the divine sight."

The Christian Intelligencer (Reformed, New York, June 5) quotes with approval the following remarks of *The Southern Presbyterian* on the closing of certain features of the Pan-American Exposition:

"This sort of a compromise is not a compromise at all. In fact, there is no such thing as reaching a compromise on a moral question. Either a thing is right or it is wrong. In this case the ministers of Buffalo are making things hot for the Exposition authorities. An injunction against opening the Exposition on the Sabbath will be secured in case the authorities persist in their determination to open on that day. There can be no more reason for an exposition breaking the Sabbath by forcing its employees to work and tempting the general public than there is for a farmer working his farm. The only possible object the authorities can have is that of making more money. The Sabbath was not made for money-making."

Not all the Christian clergy are opposed to a more liberal construction of Sunday. As a whole, the Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church have always stood for considerable freedom on that day, for "harmless sports" and the opening of museums and public libraries. The Jewish clergy and the several Christian bodies that observe the seventh day of the week are also opposed to Sunday legislation. To these may also be added most Unitarians, Universalists, Lutherans, and Continental Protestants. Even in the American Evangelical Protestant churches not all are believers in the enforcement of a strict observance of Sunday. The New York *Christian Advocate*, (Meth. Episc.), altho itself in favor of Sunday legislation, takes a pessimistic view of the situation. "Judged by the fine passages uttered in favor of the Sabbath," it remarks, "there is a large majority in this country who believe it should be perpetuated and honored; but from the practise of many and the great number of instances of surrender to the demands of mammon in connection with its observance, it is to be feared its real friends are in the minority."

The New York *Churchman* (May 25) probably represents the opinions of the majority of Episcopalians in the following remarks:

"The Exposition, we are informed, is opened in the afternoon after church hours, as a place of recreation. The halls are open, but the machinery is not running, nor are exhibitions permitted in the Midway. The issue is thus distinctly drawn between Sunday for worship and rest, and Sunday for worship and recreation. The hours of opening do not interfere materially with church attendance. Of course there are church services in the afternoon and evening, but it would be idle to pretend that the opening of the fair in the afternoon hindered any person from religious worship, nor does the opening of the Exposition hinder any one, save some hundred and fifty employees, from passing a Puritanic Sunday, if they so elect. It simply recognizes the fact that beside the old ideal there has grown up a new one of the uses of Sunday, probably in quite as close accord with primitive Christian usage as the other, certainly more in accord with that of Calvin and primitive Protestantism and as consistent with Christian thinking and feeling. Any one who will take pains to visit on Sunday afternoon the museums, botanical gardens, and zoological parks of New York will readily convince himself of the class that they serve, and feel that they are not abused, and that it is right and wise that the few care-takers should labor on this day, and rest upon some other, that the working multitude may have healthful recreation, when alone it is possible for them to have it at all. The argument that applies to these museums applies to the Pan-American Exposition, under the restrictions that now attend its Sunday opening. Taking human nature as it is, and not as we would like to have it, we believe that more moral harm to Buffalo, and to its visitors,

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. come from the closing than from the opening. Human .re does not sleep on Sundays. If you close the upward .h, it finds downward ones. *The Congregationalist*, once the dvocate of the strictest Sabbatarianism, now urges Congress to open to the public on Sunday the doors of the National Library."

The New York *Truthseeker*, commenting on the Buffalo "compromise," says:

"If the directors of the Buffalo Exposition thought to placate the clergy by their compromise on the Sunday-opening matter, they little knew their men. Nothing less than the whole thing will satisfy these would-be monopolists of Sunday. Anything not in accord with their puritanical notions meets their wholesale condemnation, and anything which takes a customer away from their shops is denounced as inimical to religion—meaning their trade. . . . As for the ministers of the country, they could not rail any harder at a completely open Exposition than they will at a partially open one. The only policy that will really suit them is to close everything but the churches on Sunday, and then use the police force to drive the people into them. The preachers would undoubtedly be willing to labor themselves and let the policemen work if this pious state of things could be brought about."

The historical side of the question is touched on in a letter by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis to the New York *Tribune* (June 6). Many defenders of enforcing Sunday laws, as, for instance, the Rev. C. E. Locke, from whom we have quoted (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 27, p. 515) have asserted that they were not trying to enforce a religious observance, but only a "civil Sunday," for the general physical and moral benefit of the laboring man. "Seen in the light of history," says Dr. Lewis, "this statement can not be sustained for a moment." He continues:

"Every student of the question knows that Sunday legislation had its beginning in the most intense form of the pagan state-church system, under Constantine, in 321 A.D. With slight modifications Sunday legislation continued as part of the state-church system when the empire became nominally Christian. This tendency increased as the centuries went forward, and the largest type of civil legislation concerning religious matters obtained throughout the Middle Ages.

"Christianity among English-speaking people was developed under the same state-church system. The Puritan supremacy in England—1640-60 A.D.—was marked by an extreme union of church and state. While Puritanism did not legislate concerning saints' days, it intensified the legislation concerning Sundays and days of humiliation and thanksgiving. English legislation with the strong Puritan coloring was transferred to the American colonies and became the source of all Sunday laws in the United States. These laws have gradually fallen into disuse, but they have never been removed from their original religious basis. Some decisions from lower courts have attempted to evade the religious feature of the Sunday laws, tho the majority of these decisions maintain or admit the religious character of the laws. . . . . .

"If our Sunday laws be analyzed, they show a positively religious basis in their structure as plainly as they do in their historical genesis. Sunday would have no feature of 'A Civil Sabbath' except as the civil law protects it as a day upon which it is wrong to do those things which are wholly harmless on other days. For example, there is no peril to the interests of the State, local or general, from the playing of golf or similar recreations on other days. It is not a breach of good order. It does not inculcate treason, nor menace the welfare of communities in any way. Seen from the standpoint of good health and rational enjoyment, it is much to be desired. The attempt to prohibit it on Sunday is based upon the idea that Sunday is different from other days, and that men are under obligation to refrain from business, labor, and sports on that day for the day's sake. This fact makes it impossible to evade the truth that religion is at the basis of all legislation concerning Sunday. The term 'desecration' has no meaning if the day is not sacred in the eye of the civil law. Certain exemptions based upon 'necessity and mercy' have no meaning except from the religious basis. This idea is drawn directly from the Fourth Commandment of the Decalog. It is needless to continue statements and suggestions in this direction. Golf-playing being harmless and in keeping with the best interests of society on all other days, can not be harmful and opposed to the interests of the commonwealth except upon the assumption that Sunday is a day upon which 'worldly business and amusements' are wrong because they are worldly, in contrast with spiritual or religious duties.

"Until the friends of Sunday legislation are willing to separate the civil law from the religious day and let the latter take its chances alone, it is useless for them to claim that they do not seek the support of Sunday as a religious institution through civil law. This theoretical distinction between the civil Sabbath and the religious Sabbath did not appear in history until the right of the civil law to interfere in religious matters was challenged. Since then men have labored to make this impossible distinction. If the Bible be accepted as the standard of religious duty, the seventh day alone is the Sabbath. In any case the whole question of Sabbath observance is a religious one, and should be left to the individual conscience without any interference on the part of the civil law."

A widely prevalent secular view is thus given by the New York *Evening Post* (June 4), in commenting on the Yonkers golf case:

"Whatever may be the technicalities of the law in regard to the matter, there can be no doubt that strict Sabbatarians are guilty of a grave tactical blunder when they try to stop Sunday golf. A game which is noisy and which actually interferes with the quiet of the day, or with the devotions of churchgoers, may reasonably be suppressed; but golf is not such a game. The players do not disturb any one except those that are filled with anguish at the sight of a man who fails to choose their method of spending Sunday. The plain fact is that the year 1901 is too late a date to dragoon men into attending church, or to forbid their indulgence in wholesome and innocent outdoor pastimes; and the attempt to enforce blue laws, so far from advancing, will be absolutely certain to harm the cause both of the churches and of general morality."

One of the most recent developments in this matter is the protest of the New York Sabbath committee against the renewal of the licenses of the Dewey Theater and the Bon Ton Music Hall. Altho these places are not, in popular repute, regarded exactly as feeders to the Sunday-school, vicious influence was not the ground of the complaint. "The Sabbath committee," its counsel, John N. Perry, is reported to have said (New York *Tribune*, June 8), "is not trying to suppress vice. There are other organizations which make it their business to do that. We are working solely to enforce a respectful regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and complain against the respectable theaters which offend as well as against places of the character of the Dewey and the Bon Ton."

A New Text of the Lord's Prayer.—A valuable, tho small, addition to the early documents of Christianity has lately come from Greece. It is the fragment of a clay sherd, found at Megara, and now in the National Museum at Athens. A writer in the London *Pilot* thus describes it:

"What remains (about a third of the whole area) is some 5½ by 4¾ inches in size, and contains part of the Greek text of the Lord's Prayer, from the words 'Give us this day our daily bread' onward. The Doxology [*i.e.*, the final clause beginning "For thine is the kingdom," absent also from the majority of the earliest manuscripts, as well as from the Roman Catholic Vulgate and the Revised Version, and believed by most scholars to be a later addition] is absent at the end. After the words 'from the evil one' follows a short phrase, the beginning of which is broken away, but which ended 'O Lord,' probably 'Help,' or 'Save, O Lord.' The whole is closed by the Christian monogram [*i.e.* the Greek letters X and P, which begin the Greek name *Christos*]. Dr. Knopf, who publishes the fragment in the 'Mittheilungen' of the German Archeological Institute, states that the text was scratched on the wet clay, before it was baked; hence the sherd must have been made actually for the purpose of receiving the inscription; we have not to do with a mere graffito. From the

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style of the lettering, combined with the form of the *crux monogrammatica* [*i.e.*, the X P in the form of a cross], and the absence of the Doxology, he concludes that the text belongs to the fourth century A.D. From the many blunders in orthography he infers that it was written by an ill-educated person. Every one, however, who is familiar with Greek inscriptions of this time knows that the Greeks wrote them, as many decently educated Greeks write now, more or less phonetically. The orthography of our text, and therefore the education of its writer, do not seem to be much below the average."

TWO MORE AMERICAN PASSION PLAYS.

IN a recent issue we gave some account of a passion play given each Good Friday by the *penitentes* of New Mexico. It appears that this is not the only drama of the Passion performed in America. The Californian journals have been devoting considerable space lately to the play of "Nazareth," just performed for the second time in California in connection with the golden jubilee of the Jesuit College at Santa Clara. The play is written by Mr. Clay M. Greene, the playwright, an alumnus of the college. The San Francisco *Argonaut* (June 10) thus speaks of it:

"The most delicate point that presented itself to the playwright was the rôle of the Christ. After mature reflection, he decided to eliminate it entirely. This made the production of the play an experiment in stagecraft—a somewhat ticklish one. The experiment has succeeded in the present production. It remains to be seen whether it will succeed when the play is presented before the mixed audiences of large cities. Presented as the play was by inexperienced boys, its effect was none the less most impressive. . . . Its principal point of interest from the playwright's viewpoint is the omission of the character of Christ. Did His absence make the play a failure? The answer must be 'No.' Is His absence disappointing? The answer must again be 'No.' What effect then does His absence have upon the mind of the auditor?

"It is provocative. It seems to excite the curiosity of the audience. It gives an air of expectant mystery to the play. And when the end comes, and the Christ does not appear, the audience rises, draws a long breath, and goes away—possibly baffled but certainly not disappointed. It is a very curious study in stagecraft.

"'But how is it done?' the reader may ask. Very simply. The sayings and doings of the Christ are put into the mouths of the other actors. His actions are narrated. His sayings are repeated. When His actual presence seems vitally necessary—as when He is summoned before Herod—His guard files in, a strong light pours among them from the wing, and the curtain falls. In the scene before Pontius Pilate the Christ apparently stands in the place appointed for prisoners in the space between two great pillars; from between the pillars there proceeds the same mysterious light. In the march to Calvary a low wall lines the roadside, on one side of which the disciples kneel; along the other pour soldiery and rabble, while the audience sees spearheads, helmet-plumes, tossing caps, and finally the top of the cross, wavering uncertainly, apparently borne by the Man of Sorrows, staggering beneath His heavy load.

"The play as a play is a good piece of work. The dialog is simple, well written, and strong. It follows the text of the Scripture wherever possible, and where much new dialog-matter is necessary it is couched in the same simple style as the sacred book. As to construction, the play is well put together. Its scenes are well rounded and symmetrical, and its conception is homogeneous. It is not a mere collection of scenes, it is a real drama. It is too long, but it has already been curtailed, and will have to be still further cut down if it is to take its place among the dramas of the day. But this is not extraordinary. The story of the Passion is a long one, and as played at Ober-Ammergau it takes about eight hours. On our stage it must be compressed into about three hours acting time. Mr. Greene has got it into about three hours a[illegible] half. He will have to cut another half-hour."

Another Passion play, also given under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, was lately presented by the Siwashe Indians at St. Mary's Mission, Vancouver. From the Vancouver *Province* (June 10) we take the following account:

"The presentation of the Passion play by the British Columbia natives is not an elaborate affair by any means, and while by some thought not to equal the celebrated portrayal at Ober-Ammergau, in the Bavarian Alps, others maintained that in general tone it did, and contended that the beauty of the production lay in the simplicity of the actors and their earnest conviction and piety, which religious faith alone could inspire. . . . What was done formerly in the observance of a vow is now performed at Ober-Ammergau for money, and the enchantment has disappeared. Not so with the Indians of this province. They are now at that stage where were the European peasants one hundred years ago, and their work is for the love of the Master alone and comes from the heart. . . . . .

"The first scene represented Our Lord kneeling in the garden of Gethsemane surrounded by His three sleeping apostles. In the next, Judas was depicted as coming into the garden accompanied by the knaves. Here took place the betrayal of Jesus. Following was shown Christ before Pilate, the background filled with soldiers. In the next tableau was presented a realistic crowning of Christ with thorns, two soldiers on either side pressing the emblem of disdain upon His brow till the blood ran copiously. Pilate was next represented in the famous Ecce Homo scene, wherein the rabble would not entertain the pardon of Our Savior, but cried 'Crucify Him.' The fall of Jesus under the weight of the cross and the subsequent meeting with His mother formed the succeeding tableaux, followed by a portrayal of Saint Veronica [traditional, not scriptural] wiping the blood from His face. The next was indicative of the sorrow of the Jewish women at Christ's condemnation and His prophecy of the sins of the fathers being visited upon future generations of Israel. The partition of our Lord's garments in fulfilment of the prophecy, and the nailing of Christ to the cross at Golgotha, or the place of the skull, were represented in the two succeeding scenes; and altho true to the life, the acme of realism was not apparent till the final tableau, the Crucifixion, was reached.

"When the last of the procession had filed past Calvary with bared and bent heads, accompanied by suitable acknowledgments, a halt was made in front of the cross, and for nearly one hour, while devotional exercises were being held, the principal actors in the *tableau finale* remained so rigid that not a movement could be seen. This last scene was at once sublime and awful in its grandeur. In the foreground were hundreds of kneeling Indians intently engaged in their devotions—in the background Christ upon the cross, Mary Magdalen at His feet, Mary, His mother, at His side, and soldiers surrounding.

"As will have been noticed, Christ appeared in each tableau, but in that of the crucifixion He was represented by a life-size image. After He was stabbed in the side, blood commenced to flow, to such ends had the true pictorial production been carried. It only needed the dripping of the blood down His breast and onto the kneeling form of Mary Magdalene to complete the awe-inspiring picture, and when the little red streams representative of His blood commenced to trickle, the sight was indeed inspiring, and for the moment one actually expected to see the lips of the figure of Our Savior part and His last words, according to the epistles [*sic*] of the apostles, issue therefrom.

"While kneeling, the Indians were addressed by Father Rohr in Chinook. He retold to them the story of Christ's life in its principal features and followed this up with an exhortation to them to follow in the footsteps of the Master. At this stage the scene was one which will probably remain unequaled in the religious annals of British Columbia for many a long day."

THE members of the Young Men's Christian Association who have lately been in Boston to attend the jubilee celebration of that society have recorded their disapproval of the nude in art. In a circular signed by the Methodist bishop Mallalieu and other prominent members, the following protest is made:

"The undersigned respectfully protest against the holding of a reception given by the ladies' auxiliaries to the Young Men's Christian Association delegates in the Museum of Fine Arts, on the ground of its being a place hardly proper for a mixed social gathering of young men and women, because of the presence there in many parts of the building of large numbers of fully developed and entirely nude masculine statues.

"Is there anything in the magic word 'art' to eradicate indecency? How can the obscene exposure of the human form be any less potent in seducing thought when chiseled by a master-hand? Rather, may it not be said that the more exactly art follows the lines of the flesh the more effectively does it exert the same temptation as the flesh? . . . . . .

"The Young Men's Christian Association is a soul-winning organization, with a splendid record of half a century. Nude art never helped a soul to belief on the Lord Jesus."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE semi-official announcement that Count von Waldersee is about to return to Europe is hailed by the press of the Continent as confirmation of the report, current for several weeks, that the allied Powers have finally agreed upon a plan for the withdrawal of their forces from China. The Peking correspondent of the usually well-informed *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin) states that the basis of evacuation is as follows:

In Peking, Germany, France, England, Russia, and Japan will each leave a legation guard of 300 men, Italy and Austria will leave one of 200 each, and the United States one of 150. Tien-Tsin will be occupied by an international force aggregating at first 6,000 men; later 4,000 of this force will be withdrawn to garrison Shan-hai-Kwang and Tsinan-Tan. Along the Peking-Shan-hai-Kwang railway 1,500 men will be distributed for purposes of protection, and at nine central stations along the railway will be placed garrisons of 300 men each, no garrison to consist of troops of more than one nationality. Posts along the Peiho will be occupied by contingents of all nationalities except Austrian and American. Altogether, with various other small posts, there will remain in China a mixed force aggregating 12,500 men.

RUSSIA'S GUARANTY TO THE POWERS.

THE CZAR (to the Powers): "I will guarantee that my good friend here pays promptly."
LI HUNG CHANG: "O, Confucius! What was that squeezed me so?" —*Amsterdammer.*

The comment of the European press is directed to three phases of the question: the general results of the occupation, the manner in which the indemnity demands must be met by China, and the leadership of Count von Waldersee. Of all the objects of the expedition to China, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), the only one actually accomplished was the liberation of the ministers and legations. The disappointment of Europe is keen, continues this journal, as this Chinese expedition is the most complete fiasco that has ever yet resulted from an attempt to reconcile the conflicting interests of the Powers. The *Neue Freie Presse* concludes:

"A survey of the whole affair leaves the impression that the Chinese problem has not only been left unsolved, but that a solution was never more remote than at present. Nothing has been secured, not even adequate protection for the residents, nor an extension of trade. Nor has a salutary lesson been given to the mandarins calculated to impress upon them the superiority of European and American civilization and military might. It is Russia alone that has gained any advantage. She has laid hands on Manchuria and is hardly likely to loosen her hold, in spite of the solemn renunciation by all the Powers of territorial aims."

The Powers should have retired as soon as their single common aim [that of rescuing the legations] had been reached, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). They were led on, however, continues this journal, by the "mailed-fist" talk of Germany to a military rivalry which has done none of them any good. "Indeed, it has given the Chinese an example of disunion for which the Celestials can have nothing but contempt." One good result of the expedition, perhaps not generally recognized, concludes the *Débats*, is the improved status of foreign-managed railroads in China.

German comment is directed chiefly to Count von Waldersee's leadership. The field-marshal and his men, says the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne), altho they met no adversary worthy of their steel, displayed the same qualities which insured the victories of the German armies thirty years ago. Discipline, equipment, and commissariat department, continues this journal, were admirable. The *Vossische Zeitung*, the Liberal organ of Berlin, thinks the "perfunctory encomiums" passed on Count von Waldersee are "foolish and unnecessary." It will be wise, says this journal, to avoid, on the field-marshal's return, a repetition of the theatricals which attended his departure. A little of the sober spirit with which people now look back upon the successes of the Chinese campaign would have been of advantage last year. That spirit will be eminently appropriate on the occasion of his return to Germany. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* blames Count von Waldersee for assuming an air of arrogant authority to which he had no right or title. He was "but a poor imitation of Bonaparte, however," it observes. The German field-marshal is all right and we respect him, says *The Times* (London), but, at the present moment, all that we wish to emphasize is that "the system of placing British troops under a foreign commander is evidently not calculated to further British interests." We British should have left long ago, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), which continues: "There is not the smallest necessity for us to be dragged about Chinese provinces because German generals have at last got the chance of doing some fighting, and mean to use that chance. . . . The difficulty in China is not Russia—we know what Russia wants—but Germany, for we do not know what Germany wants. Whatever it is, it is high time that we ceased to be compelled to help her to get it." The total result of the expedition, in the opinion of *The Spectator* (London), is a new experience for Europe, and not a pleasant one. This journal believes that the worst result of the failure is the "demonstrated fact that the states of Europe can not act together for any length of time even when they try." It says further on this point:

"The British suspect the Germans, the Germans suspect the British, the French would trust neither, and the Russians pursued a policy of their own. There was not only no real coherence, there was genuine tho concealed antagonism, which, springing, as it obviously has done, not so much from immediate interests as from abiding convictions, must sooner or later influence action in Europe, and immediately renders true cordiality impossible. . . . A common expedition with common objects and common results has decreased, instead of increasing, the harmony of Europe. We ourselves in particular are less near a thorough understanding with Russia, or Germany, or France than we were before."

The British proposal that China pay the Powers in bonds, the interest and (ultimately) the principal on," hich are to be secured by "certain sources of Chinese revenues, is condemned by the

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Journal des Débats (Paris), and M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to an interpellation in the Chamber, has declared that France, "whose policy and interests in the Chinese matter are one and the same with Russia's," will probably contend for a collective guaranty of payment by the powers, as China has not the necessary sum at her disposal. This indemnity business does not look bright for England, says *The Daily News* (London), which continues:

"A new gulf divides us from China—a gulf of our own making. And in bringing this about, Great Britain, who once led the world in the Far East, has followed miserably in the train of Germany and Russia. But it is Great Britain who will chiefly pay the bill, and it is part of the irony of the situation that, if China pays her indemnities to Europe, she will probably have to do it by putting on duties against British trade."

John Chinaman is far from being defeated, declares *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai); indeed he is everywhere winning, but by other means than that of war. "The Chinaman's great strength lies in his ability to sit still. . . . Yet he moves; gently, imperceptibly, and, what is more to the purpose, irresistibly. There is no more chance of stopping the advance of 400 millions than there is of arresting the course of a Himalayan glacier." China has not stood still, altho such is the popular superstition. Chinese science, art, and general culture have not progressed; but the Chinese people have. "They have never ceased to expand. Not for one moment has Chinese influence in the Far East ever been really stayed." Chinese progress has been like the invasion of new territory by a plant, quiet, unnoticed, but certain. China has never dominated much of the world by her political influence, but mainly through the influence of her people and their capacity for hard work and keen trade. This influence, so far from having ceased, has only just begun. *The Celestial Empire* continues:

"Visit Singapore and see what he [the Chinaman] has done there. Go to Penang, travel through the Straits generally, extend your researches farther afield, and visit the Indian archipelago, go to Borneo, and what is your experience? Chinamen everywhere. Wherever there is hard work to be done, wages to be earned, profits to be made, and savings to be accumulated, he is there, smiling, obliging, untiring, competent. What he does is, as a rule, done well. He can be trusted; the native can not. Does it require much of the divine afflatus to enable one to foresee the future of these lands? Go on to Burma and the same holds true. Since the English have had control there and safety has been assured, the number of Chinese has increased by leaps and bounds. They do absolutely everything. As farmers, planters, carpenters, builders, clerks, and general factotums they are as indispensable as they are ubiquitous. If we turn to the North the same condition of affairs confronts us. The Russian is at his wit's end to know how to keep the southern provinces of Siberia Russian. The old tactics of the years before Christ are being applied to-day. Chinamen make themselves indispensable, and can no more be ousted from lands upon which they have fastened than the American Indian could turn out the American Saxon. . . . The political influence of Western lands may last for a long while, but the commercial and industrial future must in time revert to the hard-working, hard-living native. Nobody else is capable of competing with him. His conquest will in time be complete."

The gist of the Chinese question, declares Sir Robert Hart, chief of the customs service of the Chinese empire, is that the Chinese are a proud race, and their justifiable pride has been wantonly offended. The crux of the missionary question, he says further (*Deutsche Revue*, Berlin), is this:

"It is an acknowledged fact that the missionaries strive to do good in various ways, and the medical assistance they render is accepted thankfully indeed; *but the very fact that they are bold enough to teach off persistently*, and those of their neighbors who accept the trines expose themselves to unequivocal danger, while cert uses evoked by their situation have caused excitement from time to time in their district and filled the people and their officials with displeasure. For instance, the so-called converts apply to the missionary assemblies for protection from the consequences of violation of the law or to profit by the ecclesiastical influence in merely personal suits, just as the missionaries themselves, with presumption or intrusion, ask the local government for privileges which the mandarins would not hesitate to deem their own."

COUNT WALDERSEE RETURNS.

Goee out, shoutee—"Chinaman me lick!"
Comee home—velly still—sick, sick, sick.
—*Figaro, Paris.*

Sir Robert believes that there is something in the treaties with Western Powers which has "almost incurably wounded Chinese pride and trust in the rest of the world." He concludes:

"It is not only the claim to equal rights, or the proof of physical superiority, or the compulsory extension of trade, or the autocratic imposition of treaties, that has wounded this pride. If it were merely that, time would have healed the wounds long ago, but there is something in these treaties that keeps the scars open and hinders a cure. Just as the body of a human being may be crippled, its soul ruined, just so the spirit of a people may be abused and unequivocal hostility shown to the nature of this spirit; *and something like this has been done to China by the Western peoples, unintentionally to be sure, but not less fatally.*

"The most important, and, in the opinion of the foreigners, the really essential, feature of the treaties is that which releases the foreigner from Chinese sovereignty; it is the principle on which the treaties are based and its spirit is observable in every clause: in consequence of it no Chinese court can proceed against a foreigner, and a decision against the latter can be given only by the officials of his own country; and this principle is so elastic that its sphere of influence comprises the fact that not only is it applied to the individual personally, but also to his property, and therefore leads to the supposition that the foreigner is not only amenable to his own laws exclusively but is free from every obligation to respect the Chinese laws."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Portuguese "Clerical Kidnaping."—According to *The Saturday Review* (London), the entire anti-clerical campaign in Portugal was "an artificially gotten-up demonstration," the work of a sort of "renegade Masonic brotherhood." From a "trustworthy correspondent," *The Saturday Review* gives the following true account of the alleged kidnaping of a young girl and her incarceration in a convent against her parents' wishes:

"The lady in question is not a young girl, being over thirty-three years of age. For a long time past the unfortunate terms on which this lady lived with her father were well known to her circle of friends and acquaintances. The specific charges which she brought against him are no concern of ours, but in the end they led to such scenes of violence between the pair that the gentleman threatened to shut his daughter up in a lunatic asylum, whereupon she appealed to law for protection and even obtained it. After this, as may well be imagined, her home existence became less pleasant than ever. One day she went for a walk, met some friends, who were neither priests nor Jesuits, assured them that she was very miserable at home, and they advised her to enter a certain convent as a parlor boarder, which she did. The populace, misinformed as to the facts of the case, worked

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.p to a frenzy of indignation, not only against the Jesuits ,orto, but against the members of all the religious orders, majority of whom were probably not even aware of Mlle. .lmon's existence. Instead of arresting and trying the accused nonks individually or in a batch, the Portuguese Government has ordered the Jesuits and other religious orders straightway to leave the country, which, to their great inconvenience, some of them being very aged people, they have been compelled to do."

The action of the Portuguese Government in this matter this journal characterizes as "worthy of indignant resentment by all who love fair play."

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE two most formidable problems which confront the new Australian Parliament are those of labor and the tariff. The solution of these problems is rendered difficult at this time by the fact, as pointed out by *The Times* (London), that the Parliament meets without any decisive majority in favor of any particular policy or any person. The labor question hinges chiefly on the matter of color. An immense amount of capital has been invested in the Queensland sugar plantations, and the planters contend that to exclude the Kanaka coolies, as the labor party demands, would be to ruin a prosperous industry in which the other colonies are also heavily interested. There are eight labor members in the Senate, in a total membership of thirty-six, and sixteen in the House of Representatives, in a total of seventy-five. They are counted on as supporters of Premier Barton and the high-tariff policy, but are bitterly opposed to Kanaka labor. Mr. Barton needs them to hold his majority; but, as he can not conciliate them without endangering much of his other support, his position, declares *The Times*, is a ticklish one. He has "wobbled" a good deal, we are told:

"He began by pronouncing decidedly in favor of a 'White Australia,' and his speech was acclaimed by the labor party as foreshadowing the exclusion of all workmen not of European blood, with the result of raising wages to an exceptionally high level for the white laborers, who in that event would have to be brought in to work on the semi-tropical sugar plantations. Since then he has become alarmed at the consequences of his pronouncement, and has promised that whatever is to be done shall be done gradually and with the utmost consideration for the great interests involved."

Labor legislation in Victoria is also making trouble, according to *The Australasian Review of Reviews* (Sydney). The action of the Government in raising the rate of unskilled labor to seven shillings a day has brought it into competition with rural industries. Says *The Review:*

"Why should a farm laborer work ten hours a day in the fields, and earn, say, 17*s.* 6*s.* or 20*s.* a week with board, when a paternal government will pay him 42*s.* a week for an eight hours' day, with only that mild exercise known as 'the government stroke'? So country labor drifts into the city, and clamors for government employment; while farmers and fruit-growers are left with harvests they can not reap and fruit they can not gather. The unemployed in Melbourne have interviewed Lord Hopetoun [governor-general]. . . . One incident illustrates the situation. The Government Labor Bureau in Melbourne summoned two hundred of the unemployed registered on its lists for the purpose of sending them to cut water-channels in the Mallee. Only one hundred answered the call; every fifth man refused to 'go into the country,' and less than fifty actually went. The new unemployed want, in brief, high wages, a short working-day, and city life!"

The tariff question is also likely to cause the Premier considerable trouble. He himself is in favor of a protective policy; but in the two houses of Parliament there is a total of fifty-six members who are opposed to him, while but fifty-five support him. *The Argus* (Melbourne) claims that there is a popular majority for low tariff in every state except Victoria, and a total popular majority for low tariff throughout the commonwealth. In Tasmania, West Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, it says, parties are pretty evenly matched; there is a majority of 31,000 for low tariff in New South Wales and a majority of 11,000 for high tariff in Victoria. *The Telegraph* (Sydney) sums up the situation as follows:

"One thing is, at all events, certain. The Government has not been armed with power to force any drastic system of protection on the commonwealth during the present Parliament. There must be mutual toleration if conflict is to be avoided. To the extent that this fact is recognized by the Government its majority may work. During the elections, however, ministers made various conflicting pledges, which, as soon as the tariff question is approached, promise to plunge them into a sea of difficulties."

Commenting on the presence of foreign war-ships in Melbourne harbor during the recent celebrations, *The Argus*, of that city, says:

"To a considerable extent the commonwealth's industrial and commercial interests rest upon an international basis. Great Britain lends us money on cheap terms and offers an open market. She is our best friend in business. Yet our prosperity would receive a shock and our progress a check if we were suddenly called upon to buy and sell only within the British empire. Great Britain, for instance, does not want all the wool grown in this continent. The more we, like Great Britain, can share in a universal exchange, the greater and more rapid will be our growth. And that is not all. Every year the commonwealth will have a larger volume of surplus produce to be carried across the seas. So we have large and increasing interests in the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic oceans as highways of commerce. Let them be traversed by armed ships hostile to the British flag, and the commonwealth's trade and intercourse with distant countries would be seriously affected."

THE KAISER AS AN ORATOR AGAIN.

IN three recent speeches, Kaiser Wilhelm has again drawn the attention of the world to his imperial personality. In the matriculation of the German Crown Prince at Bonn University, the alma mater of the Kaiser and of his father, he found an opportunity for calling the attention of the students to the necessity for the consolidation of the Germanic race. The Kaiser spoke of the youth of the empire, the need of a national feeling, as opposed to the "universalism of the Holy Roman Empire," and declared that "even in the peaceful university the German must be ever a fighter." He closed by saying:

"The future awaits you and will need your strength, not simply to squander it in cosmopolitan dreams or in the service of one-sided party tendencies, but to foster the stability of national thought and our ideals which the German race, by God's grace, has been permitted to bring forth from Boniface and Walther von der Vogelweide to Goethe and Schiller. They have become a light and blessing to all mankind. We need them now more than then. May you all strive to become such."

This speech, for the most part free from political references, is generally commended in Germany for its originality and sincerity. Several of the Berlin journals, however, find considerable political significance in it. Commenting on a brief reference to Queen Victoria and her consort Prince Albert (who was for a time a student at Bonn), the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the National Liberal organ, says:

"After many incidents, public and private, which amount to an anti-English agitation which is a mockery of all political common sense, it is not surprising that the Emperor should have felt constrained to speak as he did. . . . It often happens that the German empire is exhorted to make conquests on every foreign continent. The people who advocate such ambitions are the same as those who would like a war with England, and the sooner the better; tho that war would hardly tend to further the realization of their schemes."

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The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), also Liberal, declares that the Emperor's references to a "strictly defined German nation" should not be interpreted as in favor of pushing this principle too far in a country where there are so many Wends, Poles, and Danes, as well as Germans of French extraction. The Emperor's speech, it believes, should have a sobering effect on colonial ambitions, as the enthusiasm for the acquisition of colonies, which now prevails in many quarters, is not compatible with "narrow and firm limitation within the framework of the German race." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, the *Aftonbladet* (Stockholm), and the *Tribuna* (Rome) commend the speech as appropriate and eloquent. *The Times* (London) also expresses admiration for the Kaiser's gifts as an orator. The two speeches at Bonn, it says, were among the best and most eloquent he has ever delivered, and in them there is little or nothing which even the most perverse of critics can misinterpret.

Two addresses made soon after the Bonn speeches have brought forth a good deal of comment, directed principally at their assumed political significance. It is the custom of the emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia to celebrate one another's birthdays with speeches and toasts. The fact that this year the Kaiser was reviewing the German army at Metz on the Czar's birthday, and that the Russian ambassador was present to answer the congratulatory toast upon that occasion, has caused some excitement in the French press. Metz is in the heart of the territory Germany took from France in 1871, and the presence of the Russian ambassdor at the review is looked upon by some of the journals of Paris as an indication that the Kaiser is trying to secure the sanction of Russia to the retention by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine. What is the use of our alliance with Russia, asks the *Libre Parole* and the *République Française* (Paris), both Radical sheets, if that power is to hobnob with Germany in celebration of our national humiliation? If, by his toast and speech, however, continues the latter journal, the German Emperor, always young, thought he had done something to get us excited, he was very much mistaken." The *République* concludes as follows:

"The strangest and most curious feature of the affair is the toast. It was devoted very little to the health of the Czar and a great deal to the Chinese question. After having expressed the hope that most of the allied troops would soon leave China, he added that 'the result will be due in great part to the confidence which the Emperor of Russia placed in Count von Waldersee and which he still entertains.' If Wilhelm II. was joking, this was surely an impertinence considering the presence of Count Osten-Sacken [Russian ambassador to Germany]. If he spoke seriously, it must be remarked that it was an odd confidence which was manifested in removing from Peking the greater part of the Russian troops as soon as Count Waldersee arrived and in refusing to place the remainder under the orders of the German commander."

The *Petite Journal* (Paris) believes that the Kaiser is aiming at a Russo-German *rapprochement*, but declares that he is not going about it in the right way. He is given to taking a malicious pleasure in troubling the imagination of Europe, and worrying nervous people, but the French will not take him seriously. The *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps* (Paris), which support the Russian alliance, make light of what the former calls a "trivial incident." It is an impertinent rôle that the Kaiser has now elected to play, says the *Autorité*, another Radical newspaper of Paris, but even the sensitiveness of the French people will not be moved by it when they realize just what it means. The Russian telegraph agency has circulated a "semi-official statement" to the effect that the celebration of the Czar's birthday "which this year happened to be kept by the German Emperor while he was at Metz," must not be considered to have the slightest political significance."

German journals regard this declaration as intended to tranquillize the minds of the French. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), the organ of the Prussian Conservatives, thinks the French foolishly sensitive, and says: "To ask that out of consideration for France Germany should not regard Metz as a German city would really be too foolish." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"The relations of Russia to Germany are unchanged. German policy is just as independent of Russia as it is of England, and the relations of the German empire are quite as friendly with the one power as with the other. At the same time the presence of the Russian ambassador at the luncheon at Metz is merely an act of strict courtesy in accordance with ancient usage, and the toast to the Czar's health proposed by the Emperor can not be regarded as anything more than an evidence of normal relations. Special cordiality is out of the question in view of the close ties which unite Russia and France. Nevertheless, the luncheon and the toast are enough to confirm in the minds of the French—even after the return of M. Delcassé from St. Petersburg—the conviction that it can not possibly occur to the Czar to set his troops in motion in order to recover for the republic the 'capital of the French Irredentists,' as the *Libre Parole* calls Metz."

The next speech of the Kaiser's was conciliatory toward the French, as a sort of antidote, some of the Paris journals declare, for "the Metz impertinence." The week following the Metz speech, the Emperor, at the review of the second regiment of the Guards in Berlin, entertained Major-General Bonnal of the French army and his aide. In speaking of the congratulations to Count Waldersee which had been received upon the announcement that the allied troops are prepared to leave China, the Kaiser referred to the fact that "for the first time two French officers have been the guests of the German army, just as, for the first time, German and French troops have fought shoulder to shoulder [in China] against a common foe in good brotherhood-in-arms and in faithful comradeship." He then proposed the health of the two French officers "and the whole of their army." In responding to the toast (which was drunk heartily), General Bonnal made a neat speech closing with the words: "Long live the German army! Long live the Emperor of soldiers!" The Kaiser afterward conferred upon General Bonnal the Order of the Crown.

The German press expresses satisfaction at the Kaiser's compliments to France, and declare that, if the republic still remains obdurate, it is her own fault. The toast, says the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), "will awaken a joyful echo not only in Germany, but throughout the world." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that the Kaiser has repeatedly shown his desire to cultivate more friendly relations between Germany and France, but fears that the republic will remain sulky. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) generally regarded as the organ of the Foreign Office, says:

"Our Western neighbors may believe it of us that, without sentimentality, the German people gladly join in this 'Hoch!' More, they wish that the friendly words of the French general may have as willing an echo. The old struggles between Frenchmen and Germans have, by the changing fortunes of war, brought to both peoples so much suffering and glory that the descendants of the old fighters should bury the hatchet in the common tasks of progress. Just because both peoples stand upright in arms for all emergencies, such words should be spoken to-day."

The French journals compliment the Kaiser on his "politeness," but make very little comment on the speech.

The St. James's Gazette (London) believes that the old spirit of "*revanche*" will never die out in France. It says:

"Tho it may be taken as a proof that French appetite for '*la revanche*' is less passionate than it was, and French hatred of Germans less personally bitter, we do not believe for a moment that the reciprocal compliments paid at the Berlin luncheon mean

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France has abandoned her determination some day or other again her lost territory. National aspirations of that sort do not depend on bitterness of popular sentiment, and are not extinguished by mere international courtesies."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S INTEREST IN THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

EUROPE seems to be reaching the conclusion that, no matter what opposition may be made, the United States intends to build and fortify a Central American canal, if not by the Nicaragua route, then through the Isthmus at Panama. British journals generally, while resenting the "lack of international manners" shown by the United States Senate in the matter of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, admit that England would lose nothing and would probably gain much by permitting the American Government to do as it pleases. We have all the diplomatic cards in the game in our own hands, declares *The Spectator* (London), and we can gain a complete diplomatic victory, if that will satisfy us. But, it says further, what is the use of a mere diplomatic triumph? We want to know, not whether we have a right to stop the United States, but whether it is worth our while to do so. For our part, it continues, we believe that "the decision, after an impartial inquiry, will be (1) that it is to our interests to have the canal made, and (2) that it is to our interests that America shall make the canal and be its guardian and protector, subject to the provision that the canal shall always be open to our shipping on equal terms, and that there shall be no differentiation of dues against us." If Great Britain does not adopt this view, but stands "strictly on her rights" under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, *The Spectator* believes that it is quite evident from the tone and temper of American opinion that one of two things must happen: "Either the Americans will refuse further negotiations and the canal will not be dug, in which case we shall lose the great advantages which would accrue to us from the new Isthmian waterway as they did from the Suez waterway; or else the Americans, contrary to all international right and usage, will tear up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will tell us that if we want to stop the construction of the canal on American terms we must do so by force." England, this paper declares, would never fight over a question of this kind. Consequently, the British stand to lose in either case. "We lose a benefit if we succeed in stopping the canal. If we do not succeed because we are not prepared to back our *non possumus* by war, we suffer a gratuitous humiliation, tho no doubt we should gain a famous diplomatic victory." Only two very small points now separate the two countries, says *The Spectator:* the control of the canal by America in case of war, and the communication of the new treaty to the Powers, *i.e.*, making the Powers parties to the neutralization of the canal. The first point is "really not a substantial one":

"The Americans do not now ask to be allowed to fortify the canal—tho, as we have always contended, fortification is not a matter of real importance—but merely claim in effect that, if they were at war with another power, they must be allowed to use the canal to protect the national safety, *i.e.*, use it themselves for their war-vessels, but not allow the enemy's ships to do so. After all, that claim is very natural. The canal will have been made by American public money, or by means of an American subsidy, and the Americans therefore can not tolerate the idea of it ever being used to endanger the republic. But tho we understand American feeling on the subject, it is in reality quite unnecessary to express the matter in a treaty. The canal will be worked by an American company, every one of the great locks will be worked and controlled by American engineers, every pilot will be an American. Under such circumstances, does any sane man imagine that, treaty or no treaty, a power at war with America would be able to use the canal? A hostile ship may get as far as the great Nicaraguan Lake, but it would never leave it till the war was over. These being the plain facts, we can not see why we should quarrel with America because she is, as we hold foolishly, anxious to express in words a right which we know she must be able to exercise, and will exercise in fact. To deny a man a paper right when you are bound by the nature of things to leave him a substantial right, does not seem to us a very wise or businesslike proceeding."

As to the asking for the assent of other interested powers, this journal regards the American objection to that course as "very absurd." Germany, France, and Italy will not be content to leave the question of the canal ignored and undiscussed. The treaty will become public law whether the United States wishes it or not, and the new treaty will produce many more difficulties and complications with foreign powers than the original Hay-Pauncefote instrument.

Canada has an interest in the canal, declares *The Telegram* (Winnipeg) in a jingo editorial. "This interest is not so great as that of the United States, it is true, but still great enough to make us no indifferent spectators of the course of events. We can not be willing to see Britain yield everything, since she has already yielded what gives her the right to have a voice in the management of the canal."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) doubts that the new treaty will really assure the neutrality of the canal to all the world. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, have special treaties with Nicaragua as to neutrality. When the intentions of the Americans in regard to the commercial and industrial war between the United States and Europe are fully known, it will no doubt be seen that the Yankees have very little respect for British pretensions, and it will not do to be too confiding in their sincerity as to safeguarding the interests of other nations. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that it will be much more vital to the United States to control the Nicaragua Canal than it is to Great Britain to be mistress of the Suez waterway. The *Nachrichten* prints a long article setting forth in detail the work to be done in constructing a canal at Nicaragua. The only interest other powers outside of the United States and Great Britain can have, it says, is that the canal shall be absolutely neutral, free in times of peace and of war to the ships of all nations. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* wants to know why the United States doesn't take up the Panama route. Colombia, it believes, would be willing to grant rights and the canal company only too glad to sell out. It is part of the American scheme for the commercial supremacy of the world, says the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), and is perhaps inevitable.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Is Chile Fortifying the Straits of Magellan?—A report has recently gained currency in South America that the Chilean Government is secretly constructing military works on the coast of the Straits of Magellan. This report is causing considerable discussion in the papers of the Argentine Republic. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) points out that such construction of military works is in direct violation of the treaty of 1881 between Chile and Argentine, this treaty providing for the absolute neutrality of the straits and explicitly prohibiting the fortifying of the coasts. Says the *Prensa:* "The pretext has been formulated that it is necessary to illuminate these coasts in the interests of universal navigation. We, however, learn from reliable authority that these works are the result of a plan of fortification to establish a line of torpedoes which could be rapidly erected on the base of these constructions; and the Argentine Government has been lately informed that the undertaking is being conducted by responsible parties."

The *Prensa* declares further that Chile has always shown that she regards the region of the Straits as the natural basis for her maritime operations, and concludes as follows: "The military works before alluded to must form part of the vast program which, when developed, would militarize the whole country. . . . Doubtless, the Government of Argentine will institute a judicial process suitable to the grave accusation widely circulated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CURRENT POETRY.

To a Girl Singing.

By W. E. HENLEY.

[In "The May Book," published in aid of Charing Cross Hospital, London]

Sing to me - sing—and sing again—
My good, great-throated nightingale,
Sing, as the sun sings through the rain,
Sing, as the home-wind in the sail.

Sing me of life and toil and time—
O bugle of dawn, O flute of rest,
Sing, and once more, as in the prime,
There shall be nothing but the best!

And sing me, at the last, of love—
Sing that old magic of the May,
That makes the gray world laugh and move
As lightly as our dream to-day!

In Angel Court.

By AUSTIN DOBSON.

[These verses, the New York *Evening Post* thinks, might well be applied to summer charitable work in New York.]

In Angel Court the sunless air
Grows faint and sick; to left and right
The cowering houses shrink from sight,
Huddling and hopeless, eyeless, bare.

Misnamed, you say. For surely rare
Must be the angel-shapes that light
In Angel Court!

Nay: the Eternities are there.
Death by the doorway stands to smite;
Life in its garrets leaps to light:
And Love has climbed the crumbling stair
In Angel Court!

—From "The May Book."

Cherry-Boughs.

By LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE.

Oh, who shall run and greet me in the alleys of the spring?
Oh, who shall seek and find me, and go remembering?
And what is this that waits me in the orchard long and white?
What can it be, my heart of hearts, except our Lost Delight!

And oh, the haunting cherry-boughs, that are so good to know!
And oh, the heavenly cherry-boughs, straight up to God they grow!
And oh, that lonely foot I hear a-following through the trees,
And in the stopping of the wind the little, wrangling bees!

Ye clerks, fare from the counting-house; ye shepherds, from the hill!
Make fast the latch, ye careful wives, of April take your fill!
Yet what is this that waits you in the orchard long and white?
What can it be, ye sons of men, except your Lost Delight!

To you the word, to you the dream, to you the quest shall fall;
For every vexing thing shall pass, but not the Best of All!
Under the cherry-boughs it stands, so lonely and so kind,
And you will hear it following in the stopping of the wind!

—In June "New" *Lippincott.*

Summer Coolness.

The familiar process of cooling water by wrapping wet woolen cloths around the jug illustrates one of the points of advantages of Jaeger Underwear for Summer use. The natural perspiration is absorbed by the wool, and easily evaporated, producing the delightful cooling process as is found in the experienced Linen or cotton underwear will absorb the perspiration, but evaporation is very slow. Hence the clammy feeling and the chills and other ailments resulting from its use.

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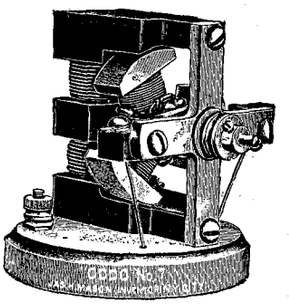

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Carbons and Zinc for two cells, 45 cents, which will make the motor revolve fan so that it will give a small cyclone. Sent by mail, postpaid.

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Collars—Cuffs—Shirts

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Function of Iron.—TEACHER: "What is the function of the iron in the blood?"

TOMMY TUCKER: "It's what makes the fingernails."—*Chicago Tribune.*

German Epitaphs.—Here are some gems of wit and humor—intentional or unconscious—collected from German and Austrian cemeteries and published in the Vienna *Freie Presse:*

"An angel has flown to heaven; her earthly shell remains. Nothing is dead except the happiness of her parents."

On a carter, killed in a runaway:

"The road to eternity is not long. He started at seven o'clock and arrived at eight."

On a man of letters:

"Here lies the best man in the world. He deprived himself of sleep to bestow it upon others."

A tomb in a rural cemetery bears a bas-relief depicting a peasant impaled on the horns of a bull. Below is the inscription:

"It was a bull's horn that sent me to heaven. I died in a moment, leaving wife and child. Oh, bull, bull! To think that I owe to you everlasting repose!"

The following does not speak well for the married life of the deceased:

"Here rests in God F. K., who lived 26 years as a man and 37 as a husband."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

They Resume.—"Possibly," began the information editor, glancing furtively at a memorandum on his desk, "you can tell me why Carter Harrison is like the letter 'g.'"

"That's easy," replied the exchange editor, placing a heavy inkstand within reach. "He's the head and tail of the gang. Perhaps you can tell why——"

"That's wrong. It's because he's near the latter end of the campaign."

"Gee! That isn't half as good as mine. What is the difference between a fish-dealer and an untruthful newsboy?"

"None. Both do a scaly business. Why is——"

"I say there is. One sighs for Lent and the other lies for a cent."

"Hang that on the hook. What's the difference between a schoolmaster and a sheep-market?"

"No difference. One boards around and the other has boards around——"

"Saw it off! One has his eye on the pupil and the other has the pupil in his eye."

"What has the sheep market to do with it?"

"That's where you get sold. Ha! ha!"

"Enough to make a donkey laugh, is it?"

"Who's a donkey?"

"Who's a sheep?"

"Ewe are. Why is a pound of putty——"

"Like a cage of panthers? Sixteen ounces. Why is——"

"A pound of putty——"

"Like a dose of laudanum?" "Stops the pane. That reminds me. Why is a hatchet like arnica?"

"One is a window smasher and the other is a pane killer."

"Oh, no! Thought you'd bite at it. It hits a nail on the head."

Over-Exertion of Brain or Body

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

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The Muncie Surf Sanatorium Hotel, located near Babylon, Long Island, is a combination of just such sort as is desired by many who need pleasurable recreation. Professional care as well may be had if required. The advertisement will be found on page 804 of this issue.

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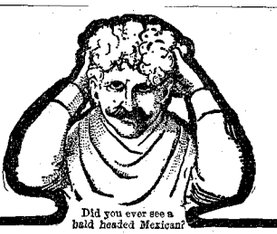
soap is not only the best in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.



Did you ever see a bald headed Mexican?

Mexican Shampoo and Dandruff Cure

makes clean, healthy scalps. Positively guaranteed to cure dandruff and falling hair. A pure vegetable product, made from Mexican Soap Root. Is not injurious, even if swallowed.

Makes Luxurious Lather
and leaves the hair soft.

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Shampoo is fine, nothing else so good. I use it on my own children's heads with all the results claimed for it. MRS. H. P. MOYER.

Price $1.00 per bottle. All druggists refund your money upon request.

Sample—enough for two shampoos—with our booklet, "Hair Health," FREE.

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78 Main Street, Battle Creek, Michigan.

"Don't shout"

"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. "'How?' Oh, something new—**The Morley Ear-Drum.** I've a pair in my ears now, but you can't see 'em—they're invisible. I wouldn't know I had 'em in myself, only that I hear all right."

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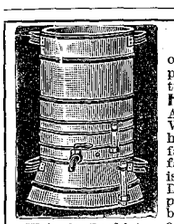

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on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **Hon. WM. YOUNGBLOOD,** Auditor for the Interior Dept., Washington, D. C., writes: "We have used your Sanitary Still in our family, and find that it gives satisfaction in every respect. The water is soft and pleasant to the taste. Distillation is the best means of purifying water, and that produced by your still is pure and pleasant and is certainly healthful. I can conscientiously recommend your still. The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

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"The Nation it does! Why is the wreck of a fruit-train——"

"Gets its dates mixed. Why does a——"

"It doesn't. It only wabbles its nostrils. Can you tell why Pettigrew——"

"Couldn't grow any other way. Why is a ballot-box——"

"Stuff! What's the difference between the tin can trust and——"

"The other can't rust. Why is a riotous insurrection——"

"Like a deaf and dumb man? One's a mute, and so is the other émeute. Why is Bob Burke like a papier-maché walking-stick?"

"Falstaff. Why are the Drainage Canal Commissioners like a horse-race?"

"Have to pay so much to Wenter——"

"Naw!"

"Get a good run for their money?"

"Naw! The job ends with a big, big——"

"Stop! Don't be profane. What the difference between a mackintosh and a seasick boy?"

"One's an overcoat and the other's a pale tot. Why is——"

"Stop! It isn't pronounced that way."

"Pronounce it any way I please. One's a glad rag and the other's a draggled lad——"

At this critical juncture the Sunday editor came in and swore at them, and they broke away. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

June 17.—The anniversary of the beginning of the siege of Tien-Tsin is celebrated there, and the soldiers' graves are decorated with flowers.

June 20.—General Chaffee sends a report to the War Department in which he tells of the outrages committed by the allied forces in the Chinese campaign.

June 21.—Emperor Kwang Su appoints Na Tung, a prominent Boxer, Chinese Minister to Japan; Germany's claim against China is raised from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000.

June 23.—It is stated that the United States Government has taken no part in the fresh demands made on China, and is disposed to do everything possible to discourage them; the Emperor of China announces his intention of returning to Peking in October.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 17.—Severe fighting is reported in Somaliland between a British expedition and the "Mad Mullah."

An uprising of Albanians occurs in the town of Novi-Bazar, and fighting between Servians and Albanians is looked for.

In consequence of renewed labor troubles at St. Petersburg, the dock-yard authorities decide to close the docks until order is restored.

June 18.—Hazen S. Pingree, former governor of Michigan, dies in London.

June 19.—A great pro-Boer meeting in London, addressed by Henry Labouchere, Keir

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.

May 1 to November 1, 1901.

"Picturesque Pan-American Route to Buffalo" is a beautifully illustrated and comprehensive publication issued by the "Grand Trunk Railway System," giving accurate information of the Exhibition with plan of the grounds, also map giving complete information of Buffalo, and will be sent free on receipt of two cents postage.

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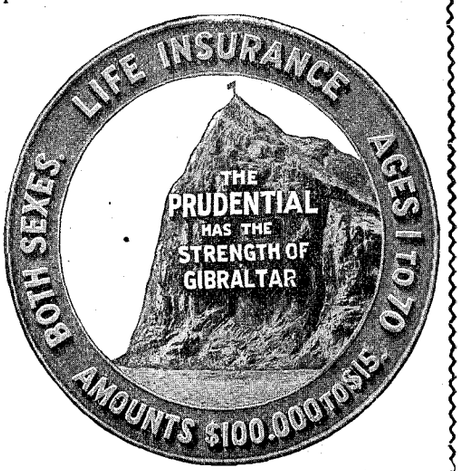

Epworth League California Excursions

Account Fifth International Convention of Epworth League, San Francisco, July 18-21.

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Trip thither in summer, across high tablelands of New Mexico and Arizona, is pleasant—air bracing, no oppressive heat or dust.

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See southern California—its noted resort hotels, idyllic valleys, majestic mountains, smooth beaches and lovely islands, its old missions, its semi-tropic fruits and flowers, its great oil wells. This important section reached via Santa Fe Route cheaper than most other lines and with greater comfort.

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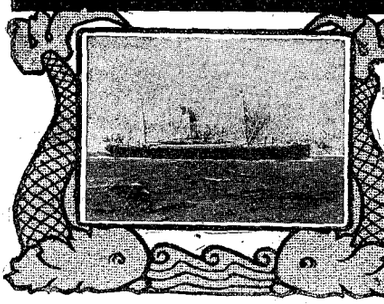

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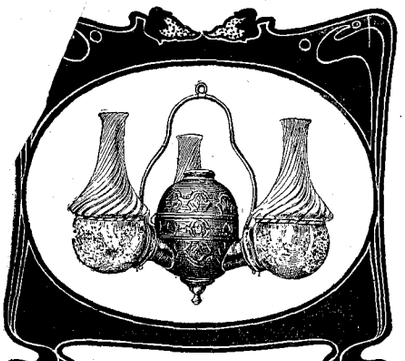

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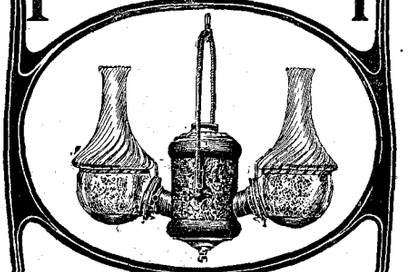

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Hardie, and others of the radicals, is attended by scenes of great disorder.

Emperor William, at a regatta banquet at Cuxhaven, expresses the hope of long European peace as the result of the "spirit of comradeship" engendered by the Chinese campaign.

The president of the Swiss Bundesrath announces that most of the signatories to the Geneva convention have agreed to send delegates to Geneva in 1902 to revise the convention.

June 20.—Emperor William takes part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling at Kiel of a monument to Frederick William the First.

June 21.—Hoshi Toru, a Japanese statesman, is assassinated in Yokohama.

June 22.—A British force attacked by Boers in Cape Colony has ten men killed and sixty-six wounded, one Boer being killed.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 17.—The President announces his intention of taking Mrs. McKinley to Canton early in July, and of remaining away from Washington until fall.

Minister Loomis is transferred from Venezuela to Portugal, and Minister Bowen from Persia to Venezuela.

June 18.—A new complication in the tariff war between Russia and the United States is caused by the imposition of higher duties on American resin and bicycles by the Russian Minister of Finance; Secretary Gage protests against the order.

June 19.—A declaration of principles, embodying the demand for public ownership and direct legislation, is put forth by the promoters of the new "Allied Third Party" movement in Kansas City, Mo.

Ambassador Jules Cambon expresses himself on the subject of education as a means of conserving peace, at a dinner in Chicago.

June 20.—The Virginia constitutional convention continues in session at Richmond; a proposition is made to present a memorial to Congress urging the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

President Schurman, in his commencement address at Cornell University, declares that America's great defect is her lack of famous intellectual men.

June 21.—The President's order establishing civil government in the Philippines is issued by Secretary Root.

John Wanamaker renews his offer of $2,500,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the street-railroad franchise recently granted, and offers $500,000 bonus to the men now holding the franchises.

Wu Ting Fang speaks on the Chinese monetary system before the Bankers' Association at Buffalo.

June 22.—Representations looking to an amicable settlement of the tariff controversy are made by Secretary Hay to the Russian Government through Ambassador Choate.

The Social Democrats of New York, in city convention, nominate Benjamin Hanford for mayor; Professor Herron addresses the convention.

June 23.—A flood in the Elkhorn River Valley, in West Virginia, causes a loss of fully two hundred lives and does damage estimated at $2,000,000.

Adelbert S. Hay, former consul at Pretoria, falls from a hotel window in New Haven and is killed.

President Hadley of Yale delivers the annual baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the university.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 17.—*Porto Rico:* The Porto Rican legislature is called to meet in special session on July 4 for the purpose of proclaiming free trade between the island and this country; Governor Allen reports that the island is now self-supporting.

June 20.—*Philippines:* It is announced that civil government will be established on July 4, and that Judge William H. Taft will be the first civil governor of the islands.

June 22.—By order of the President, General Chaffee is appointed military governor of the Philippines, relieving General MacArthur, who will return to the United States; more surrenders of Filipino officers are reported.

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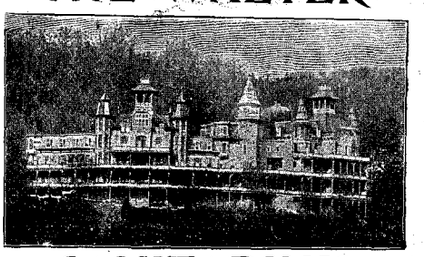

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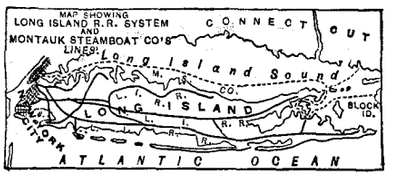

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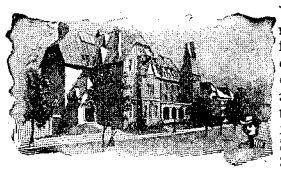

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

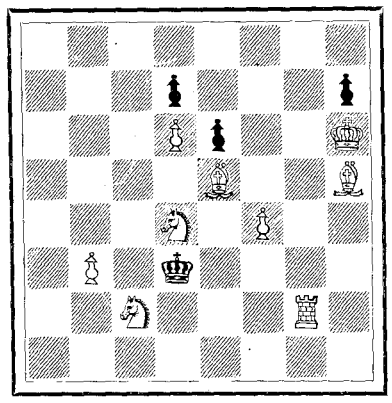
Problem 569.

Composed by A. H. ROBBINS.

Dedicated to Dr. W. R. I. Dalton.

From *The Independent*, Lincoln, Neb.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 3p3p; 3Pp2K; 4B2B; 3S1P2; 1P1k4; 2S3R1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 564.

Key-move, Kt—B 6.

No. 565.

Key-move, Kt—B 7.

The point of this problem is to capture the R, compelling Black to move P—K 6. Several solvers do not see the use of the White R. It is necessary to give mate in this variation:

Kt—B 7	B x R	B—B 3, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
B—Q 8	B any	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I.W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. S. Adams, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; A. H. Cherry, Salt Lake City; A. O. Jones, Corvallis, Mont.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; T. R. Denison, Mobile, Ala.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; Prof. M. A. T., Woodberry Forest High School, Orange, Va.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; L. A. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.

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..; "Don't see where the heroism of the black omes in"—J. E. W.; "Key-move cleverly ob-red"—O. S. A.; "A fine exhibit of Pawn-strat-y"—J. H. S.; "This strange evolution takes a gh standard among good problems"—A. De R. .; "Very interesting, but not difficult"—A. N. .; "Full of surprises"—H. M. C.; "The black P is a hero indeed"—H. E. D.; "I consider this one of the best problems involving P one, or P two, that has ever been composed"—W. W. S.; "A teaser"—W. M. J.

(565): "Comparatively easy"—C. R. O; "Cute, tho nothing wonderful"—M. M.; "Easy"—W. W.; "Very ingenious"—G. D.; "Not so difficult as 564"—H. W. F.; "Rather poor"—J. E. W.; "The predicament of the black R is amusing"—O. S. A.; "The strongest Knight-move I have ever seen"—J. T. G.; "An entertaining and whimsical scheme to capture the R."—J. H. S.; "A little hard to catch"—A. N. C.; "A Knightly maneuver"—H. M. C.; "Of great merit; a most interesting study"—A K.; "Unique"—J. G. L.; "Something fresh"—G. P.

In addition to those reported, J. T. G. got 560, 562; H. S., and F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 562; H. A. S., and D. G. H., 562, 563; R. H. R., T. H., A K., 563.

TO OUR SOLVERS.

Will you be satisfied to have only the initials of your names published? This would save much space for other items of interest.

Another "Boy Wonder."

Albert Whiting Fox, seventeen years of age, has been revealing wonderful Chess genius. He is in Paris studying mathematics, and has played a number of games in the Café de la Régence, which take rank at once, among the Brilliancies. Those who do not see *The American Chess World*, in which four of his games appeared, will thank us for giving two specimens of the youth's brilliant play:

Giuoco Piano.

FOX. *White.*	KARPER. *Black.*	FOX. *White.*	KARPER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Q—K 2	P—Q B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 B—Kt 3	P x P
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	15 Kt x P	Castles (K R)
4 P—Q 3	P—Q R 3 (a)	16 Kt—B 5	Q—Q 2
5 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	17 Q R—Q sq	Q—B 2
6 Castles	Kt—B 3	18 P—K B 4	Q R—B sq
7 B—K 3	P—Q Kt 4	19 Q—R 5	B—R sq(b)
8 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 2	20 B-Q Kt6(c)	Q x B
9 Kt—Q 5	Kt x Kt	21 Q-Kt 6(d)	R P x Q
10 B x Kt	P—Q 3	22 Kt-K 7 ch	K—R 2
11 P—Q 4	Q—K 2	23 R—B 3	Q—B 4
12 K—R sq	Kt—R 4	24 R—Q 5(e)	Resigns.

Notes from The A. C. W.

(a) The first eighteen moves of this game aspire to the commonplace; but they are tolerable as leading to an exquisite finale.

(b) Black takes time to thrust this Bishop into a corner, when he might have delayed the evil day by Kt x B.

(c) Black has peacefully been sitting on a volcano, and he now gets an insight into rapid transit, of the most approved style. This is the key move, drawing the Queen from protection of K 7.

(d) In point of audacity this move is without a parallel.

(e) Throwing another posy to the Queen, after which Black concedes the point. The mate by R—R 3 is not to be averted.

Second Game—Ruy Lopez.

FOX. *White.*	BAUER. *Black.*	FOX. *White.*	BAUER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 R—K 3	Kt—R 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 Kt—Q 2	Rt—B 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	14 R—R 3	Kt—R 5
4 Castles	Kt x P	15 P—K Kt 4	Kt—Kt 3
5 R—K sq	Kt—Q 3	16 R—R 5	Kt—B 3
6 Kt x P	B—K 2	17 Q Kt-B4!	P x Kt?
7 B—B sq	Castles	18 Q x Kt!!	R P x Q
8 P—Q 4	Kt—B 4	19 Kt x Kt P!	P x Kt
9 P—Q B 3	P—Q 4	20 B x P ch	K—B sq
10 Q—Q 3	R—K sq	21 R—R 8 mate. A beautiful termination!	
11 P—K B 4	Kt—Q 3		

The Chess-editor of *The Chicago Tribune* says: "This is unquestionably a remarkable game, and if any recognized master had played it, it would rank among his brilliancies.

A Study in "Opposition."

The following position from *The Sunday Post*, Boston, looks like a Draw if Black makes the proper defense; but White can win by getting the "opposition." Expert players are acquainted with this, but, as Dr. Shapiro, Chess-editor, *Baltimore American*, says, "correct King-play is one of the most delicate of tasks, and, withal, one of the most difficult for a beginner to learn."

By J. GRIER.

WHITE (3 pieces): K on K Kt sq; Ps on Q 5 and Q B 4.

BLACK (2 pieces): K on K B 2; P on Q 3.

White to play and win.

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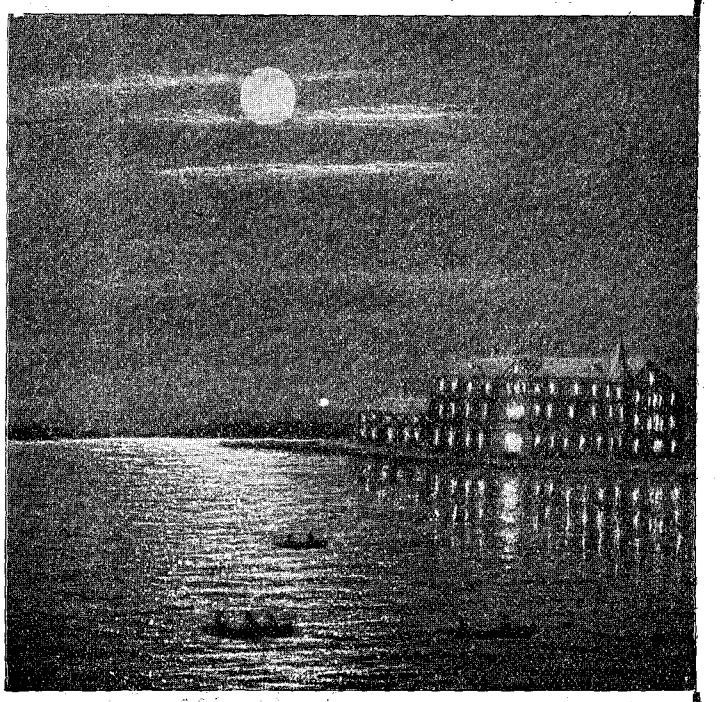

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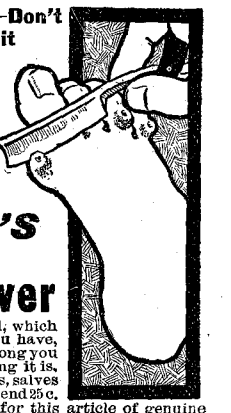

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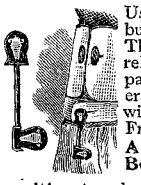

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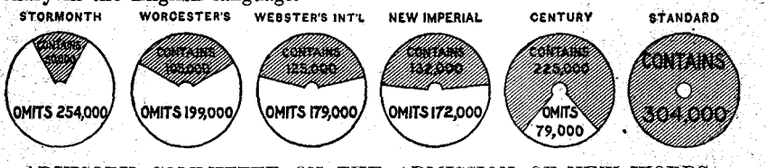

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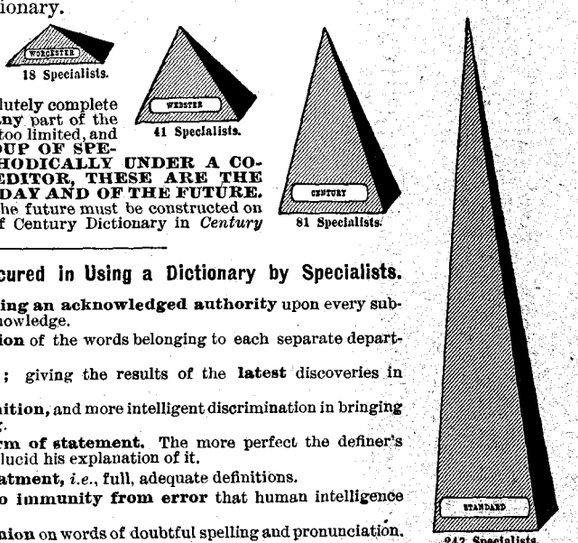

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